GLORIANA AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END CINEMA THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 94 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles.

Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,

Agents,

19, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,

Manager.

Alice Building,

Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 813,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,

Agent

Sukhadwalla Building,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN MONSTER LUCKY BAG.

MAY 1917.

IN AID OF THE WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

Organised by

MRS. KHAREGHAT.

One Prize to every ten tickets.

TICKETS Re. 1.

Send all you have for the great Lucky Bag.

All gifts will be most acceptable. Nothing is too big, nothing is too small.

Some very valuable gifts have already been received including small pearl necklaces, ear-drops, rings, statuetts, plated ware, furniture and others too numerous to mention.

Tickets are obtainable from

Mrs. N. F. Servai, Hughes Road.

Miss Framjee Mehta, New Queen's Road.

Mrs. J. M. Cursetjee, 162, Hornby Road.

All gifts for the Lucky Bag should be sent to

Mrs. J. M. Cursetjee 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. Kemp & Co. have very kindly consented to do all the packing free of charge.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,

Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Re. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,

Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 26,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,

Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,

Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... s. 1,20,00,000

Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000

Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,

Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.

General Agents,

42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.

Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

The House that works for a REPUTATION ONLY.

A. VIANELLI,

Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE.

Lands and Cocoanut Oarts at Andheri and at the Villages of Juevem and Versowa near Andheri out of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1359 of 1915.

Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar and others. .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

Dinanath Balkrishna Dandekar and others. .....Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Mr. Hiralal Mansuklal Munshi, the Receiver and Special Commissioner, appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made in the above suit on the 9th day of November, 1916, sell by Public Aucion, the undermentioned properties on the premises:—

All that right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in this suit in the following properties:—

LOT NO. 5.

Versova near Andheri Property.

Sale on SUNDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate at Versova in Salsette Taluka, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, described in conveyance, dated the 15th day of February, 1893, as containing 13 acres and 23 gunthas and described in the Release, dated 19th June, 1913, and Consent Decree, dated 9th November, 1916, as containing 19 acres or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 21, Pot No. 1, 22, Pot No. 1, 23, Pot No. 1 and 24, Pot No. 1 and known as Khar and Wady and bought by the late Balkrishna Ramchandra Nayak Dandekar from Jugganath Shanker Bhende, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Phillip Peter, on or towards the West by a Khadi, on or towards the North by Khar of Phillip Patel.

LOT NO. 6.

Versova near Andheri Property.

Sale on SUNDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1917, as above immediately after the Lot No. 5 is sold.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground known as Cocoanut Oart, situate at Versova in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra containing by admeasurement 6 acres or thereabouts bearing New Survey Nos. 52 and 53, and Pot Nos. 1 and 1, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and West by Government Road, on or towards the South by a Gawn, and on or towards the North by a Wady of Muncherji Rustomji.

LOT NO. 7.

Andheri near Kala Hills Property.

Sale on SUNDAY, the 29th day of April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti land or ground situate at Andheri near Kala Hills, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 13 acres or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 33, Pot Nos. 5, 12, 14 and 23, Survey No. 39, and Pot No. 8, Survey No. 32, Pot No. 5, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Kala Hills, on or towards the West and North by the B. B. and C. I. Railway lines, and on or towards the South by the land belonging to Ardeshir Nowroji Wadia.

LOT NO. 4.

Juevem near Andheri property.

Sale on the above day at the premises of Lot No. 7, immediately after the Lot No. 7 is sold.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of cocoanut garden, land known by the name of Kady Wady, containing by admeasurement 4¼ gunthas or thereabouts, registered under and forming part of Survey No. 2, Pot No. 4, all which premises are situate in Mouze Jue, Pot Tukdi Taluka Salsette Tukdi Thana in Registration Sub-district of Salsette and are bounded on or towards the East by the land next hereinafter described under No. 2, bearing Survey No. 2, Pot No. 14, on or towards the West by the public Road, on or towards the North by the garden land of Luxman Panduji, and on or towards the South by the garden land of Wasudeo Bapu Nayak and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver and Special Commissioner at their Office, 91, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th April, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 128

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

An Unique Opportunity to Fashionable Gentry.

AUCTION SALE of a Consignment of Hall Decoration, Garden and Presentation Artistic Marble Figures, Electric Light, Statues, a large lot of Porcelain Toys, Satsuma Plates, Satsuma Jars, Cut Glassware, Rich Platedware, etc., etc.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed by Messrs. K. Barton and Co. to sell by Public Auction, at 69, Medows Street and behind the Paper Currency Bank at their shop, a consignment of artistic hall decoration such as a pair of Dresden figures. The Gladiators, Cupid and Psyche, the Three Graces, Venus, Mercury, etc., pair of marble lions, marble garden pots, electric light statues, also a large lot of porcelain toys, satsuma plates, satsuma jars, rich cut glasswere, rich platedware, etc., etc.

Property on view.

MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th April, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

85, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 310 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 20th April, 1917 at 3 p. m. (S. T.), at Colaba Arthur Bunder near the Fort Press on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following damaged cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Lengley Billimoria & Co.'s Jetha.

About 310 bales slightly damaged Cotton (Broach, Khandesh, Akola, Berar, etc.)

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 900 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-15 p. m. (S. T.), at Colaba Arthur Bunder near the Fort Press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following damaged Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Aboobaker Abdoolrehman & Co.'s Jetha.

About 900 bales cotton slightly damaged by fire and water Broach Khandesh, Amraoti.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 5,000 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st April, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba, Sassoon Dock Reclamation on the plots of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., on account of the Concerned the undermentioned damaged cotton:—

Ex. S.S. "Rangoon Maru."

About 5,000 Bales stated to be High Class Stapled Cotton Shipped by Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. The Japan Cotton Trading Co. Gosho Goshi Kaisha and others.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,500 BASKETS OF ONIONS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 11 a.m. (S.T.), in the morning in the Prince's Dock C. Shed on account of the concerned the undermentioned goods damaged by fire and water ex. s.s. "Rangoon Maru."

About 2,500 Baskets of Onions.

SALE AT 9 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WASTE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 22nd April, 1917 at 9 a.m. (S.T., at Clerk Road, Byculla, in Simplex Mills, by order of the Agents of the aforesaid Mills, the following different kinds of cotton waste:—

A large quantity of dropping, fly, frame clearer top roller, clean tail cut, ring good waste, ring soft waste, ring dirty hard waste Pier waste, reeling waste, winding waste unsized ends, chindey, dirty chindey.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 840 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba Cotton Green, behind the Exchange, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co. Ltd.'s Jatha:—

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 300 BALES OF GREY YARN AND 169 BAGS HEMMAJ.

Under instruction from Messrs. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba Sassoon Dock Reclamation on the plots of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd., on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged grey yarn:—

Ex. S.S. "Rangoon Maru."

About 300 bales of grey yarn shipped by Messrs. Tata Sons, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., W. H. Brady and Co.

About 169 bags Hemmage shipped by Messrs. Ismail Nowroji and Co.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,200 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. Menesse & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 24th April 1917 at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba, Sassoon Dock Reclamation on the plots of Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged cotton:—

Ex S.S. "Rangoon Maru."

About 2,200 bales stated to be high class stapled cotton shipped by Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd. The Japan Cotton Trading Coy. Gosho Goshi Kaisha and others.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th April, 1917.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADVERTISER (Parsi Graduate) with many years' business experience is at present free to join a going or new concern as WORKING PARTNER or MANAGER. Apply to Box No. 726, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7836

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you may wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt. Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CARDER and SPINNER practical well experienced, for a mill of 11,388 Spindles. Apply stating qualifications, previous appointments held, salary expected to the MANAGER, SHRI SHAHU MILLS, Kolhapur, before the end of this month. 7780

WANTED—SOME CLERKS for one of the Local Mills Preference will be given to those who have served in the said department.

Candidates should apply stating salary with testimonials to Box No. 725, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7834

WANTED—MATRICS, for the Anjuman-I-Islam Madressa, Jetpur (Kathiawad) Musalmans preferred. Only qualified and experienced hands knowing physical science need apply with copies of testimonials to

7762 THE SECRETARY.

WANTED—TWO SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS, one senior for two years, pay according to qualifications, another junior for one and a half year. Pay Rs. 40 house-rent Rs. 5. Applications should reach upto 1st May with copies of certificates which are not to be returned.

DIWAN,

7770 Banswara State, Rajputana.

WANTED—Two NURSES for alternate day and night duty (Month day and Month night), in a private Hospital. Must be qualified and practical. Also wanted a young HINDOO LADY to attend consulting room, between the hours of 3 and 8 p.m. Knowledge of English a recommendation in either case. Write in the first instance to, Mr. MOOLGAVKAR, Parvati Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, West, Bombay. 7821

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT for Municipal Office on Rs. 25 per mensem. None need apply who has got no previous experience of Municipal or Local Board Accounts and Office correspondence. Applications will be received till the end of April, 1917.

(Sd.) M. NARASIMHAM,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee,
Warora,
District Chanda.

Warora, 14th April, 1917. 7804

WANTED

WANTED—A second hand cheap LADY'S CYCLE. Apply to Box No. 723, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7824

WANTED—VEGETARIAN, South Indians as MEMBERS for HOSTEL-ACCOMMODATION, LIMITED. For particulars apply personally to SECRETARY, South Indian Club, Ramachandra Mansions, Sandhurst Road, before Tuesday next. 7823

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE O "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED GRADUATE with French can spare some time in the morning or evening for tution. Terms settled by correspondence or personally. Apply to Box No. 724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7831

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

THOBURN HOUSE, APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC CLASSES, 2 hours a week, Rs. 8 per month.

PRIVATE LESSONS by a lady member of the staff at pupil's house if desired. Lessons by CORRESPONDENCE, TRANSLATIONS. Very MODERATE charges.

SALLE FRANCAISE: Wednesdays, Saturdays, 6 to 8.

All FEES payable in ADVANCE.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Torpedo-body four cylinder "BERLIET CAR" newly overhauled and painted in excellent running order. Apply to P. G. MERCHANT, Behind Girgaum Post Office. 7819

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 160/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1685

FOR SALE from stock 10 tons PURE ZINC DUST in tin-lined cases and 5½ to SODIUM BISULPHITE POWDER an CRYSTALS of English manufacture an recently imported. For quotations and further particulars please apply to Box No. 703, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7695

TO BE LET

TO LET—Bird's Eye View flats, open from 4 sides at sea 1st Marine Street, MARINE MANSION. Apply WITHIN. 7729

TO BE LET—Club Road, Byculla, from 1st May, FIRST FLOOR of Bungalow with all modern conveniences, electric light, fans. Rent Rs. 105. Apply to Box No. 722, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7822

TO BE LET—A 3 STORIED BUILDING, Hornby Road, flats or whole storey, airy and commodious quarters, suitable for Offices or residential purposes. Electric lights fitted if required. Water supply and other arrangements. Apply EDWARD RESTAURANT, opposite Whiteaways, for particulars. 7444

TO LET—One GROUND FLAT in Motilal Buildings, Belasis Road, suitable for residences.

(2) A PLOT OF LAND, at Foras Road, where Bullock Carts stand for lease by month or year. For particulars apply to:

MANAGER,
R./B. Motilal Pitty Mill,
7825 Tardeo, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on THURSDAY, the 19th day of April 1917, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 35 per share for the half year ending 31st December 1916, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office, at Indore, on and after Tuesday the 1st May 1917 between 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th day of April 1917.

By Order,
For The Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd.,
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY,
Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 19th April, 1917. 7832

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

20 TEMPORARY CLERKS for the office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Nagpur, on pay from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. The period of appointment may probably last for about two years, but all men appointed will be on trial for the first three months. Travelling allowance for joining appointments will NOT be paid.

Only those who have passed the Matriculation, School Final, or High School Examination, or a higher examination, need apply, with copies (not originals) of all examination and character certificates. Pay will be fixed according to qualifications.

Applications (in the candidate's own handwriting) to be addressed to:—

THE DEPUTY ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL,
Posts and Telegraphs,
Nagpur, C. P.
and not by name.
E. H. BURKE.
Deputy Accountant-General.
Nagpur, 16th April, 1917. 7812

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Chinchpugli Parel Tank Road, No. 29, Bombay, on the Hill with the accommodations of 4 side rooms, dining room, the Middle Hall (Drawing room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands a spacious Bed room with two windows on all four sides airy having a view of Kurla, Mahalaxmi, Bandra, Bombay, and all surroundings. The Bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso, Pier Mangoes etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double storied open air Tea House, Kitchen, stable accommodating 3 horses carriages and syces. Servants' Out-houses, store rooms, closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers, etc., in the compound, otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem exluding the use of fruits and flowers.

The Bungalow belongs to the Late Dr. Weir, who was Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

Please apply to H. H. W. C/o., Messrs. King King and Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay. 7808

PUBLIC NOTICES

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

THE FIRMS, who would desire to replace by French products Austro-German articles actually or after the war may apply to the Office National du Commerce Extérieur, 3, Rue Feydeau, Paris who will put them, free of charge, in communication with the manufacturers and producers. The articles must be specified with precision.

The Agents, honourable and serious, giving good references and willing to represent on the Indian market French marks and products may also apply, free of charge, to the OFFICE NATIONAL DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR. 7826

NOTICE.

UNIVERSAL FILMS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS, of Benares, have ceased to be the Agents of the UNIVERSAL FILM MANUFACTURING CO., of New York, as from the 31st day of March, 1917, and the Power of Attorney, dated the 15th day of May, 1916, granted on behalf of the Company to Mr. Krishnadas, has been revoked as from the said 31st day of March, 1917.

The business of the Company will henceforth be carried on by the Company's exclusive agency at the Company's Branch Office, situate at Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Dated the 17th day of April, 1917.

UNIVERSAL FILMS,
7827

NOTICE.

"THE DABHOLKAR SCHOLARSHIPS."

AS THE SELECTION OF STUDENTS for the above Scholarships for the year 1917-1918 will be made by the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board on the 20th June 1917, from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahmin community (all sub-sections included) and studying in High Schools and Colleges managed or recognised by Government, applications are invited so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 20th June, 1917. Poor and deserving Female students of the said community studying in Marathi or English Schools or Colleges, may also apply. All applications must be made on Forms which will be supplied to students on their applying for the same. This requisition applies to the present Dabholkar Scholars also.

DINKAR S. VARDE,
Honorary Secretary,
Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board.
"Anand-Kanan,"
Harvey Road, P. O. Grant Road,
Bombay, 18th April, 1917. 7828

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the power of Attorney dated the 2nd day of February, 1917, granted by JAMES MACNEILL TAINSH and MACNEILL TAINSH and Co., to Kirin Nath Biswas has been CANCELLED as from the 20th March, 1917, and that a Power of Attorney dated the 16th day of April, 1917 has been granted by the said James Macneill Tainsh and Macneill Tainsh & Co., to Ernest William de Monte, who is now residing at the Great Western Hotel, Bombay, empowering him to carry on the business of the undersigned in future.

Dated this 19th day of April 1917.

For J. M. Tainsh,
E. W. DE MONTE,
his constituted Attorney.
For Macneill Tainsh & Co.,
E. W. DE MONTE,
their constituted Attorney.
7833

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m., (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 27th day of April, 1917, for the supply of Clothing to Municipal Hospitals, etc., during the year 1917-18.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive free of charge by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

4. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the Contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

5. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

6. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted. If the successful Tenderer pays contract deposit in G. Papers of 4 per cent. or 3½ per cent. he shall have to pay 15 per cent. or 30 per cent. extra.

7. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items in the Same Tender and the successful tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate tendered.

8. The rates must be carefully entered by the intending tenderers and no variation or alteration therein will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the Tenders are opened.

9. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper,
Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 18th April, 1917. 7837

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KRISHNARAO HARISCHANDRA MANTRI, of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described.

Any person or persons having or making any claims or demands against or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritence, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land forming portion of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 7979, containing by admeasurement 148 square yards, or thereabouts formerly a portion of the oart or a large piece of land belonging to Juggannath Gopinath, the Fazander thereof, at Gamdevi in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house built or now standing thereon and bearing assessment D Ward No. 2853 and Street No. 9 and which premises are bounded as follows:—On the East partly by the property of Bawa Narayan and partly by that of Mahadev Jette Kini on the West by the Gamdevi Road on the North by the common privies and on the South by the property belonging to Juggannath Gopinath.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1917.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
7830 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KRISHNARAO HARISCHANDRA MANTRI, of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property hereinafter described.

All persons having or making any claims or demands against or to the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritence, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land forming portion of a large piece of land registered by the Collector of land Revenue under New Survey No. 7979, containing by admeasurement 219 square yards also a portion of the oart belonging to Juggannath Gopinath the Fazandar thereof near Gamdevi in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon which has been for some time and is still occupied by the Municipal School Committee for Bombay for Vernacular School and which bear assessment D Ward No. 2751 Street No. 5 and which premises are bounded as follows:—On the East partly by the property of Keshavrao Harischandra Mantri and partly by the property of Bai Putlabai and on the West by a passage of the oart and on the North and South by the property of Dhunjibhai Kikabhai.

Dated this 18th day of April, 1917.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
7829 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client ALLIBHAI CHAGLA has contracted to purchase the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement two thousand and eighty square yards be the same more or less registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 476, 573, 574, 575, and 576, New Nos. 13325 and 13441, Old Survey No. nil, New Survey, Nos. 2/2017 and 2/2018 and all of which premises are situate at and on the east side of Parel-Mahim Road, at Dadar in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East partly by the property now or late of the said Haji Ebrahim Haji Sulleman and partly by the property now or late of Madhavdas Goculdas on or towards the West by Parel to Mahim Road aforesaid on or towards the South by the property now or late of Bai Fatmabai widow of Abdeally Samsoodeen and on or towards the North by the property now or late of the said Haji Ebrahim Haji Sulleman and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 168 Dadar Road F Ward No. 808 and which said property was formerly and is now in the possession of the Vendors.

SMETHAM BYRNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 19th day of April, 1917. 7835

CONSUMPTION.

The Remedy that kills the Germs.

Civil Surgeon after examining cured patient promises to recommend this remedy to other doctors.

Used and recommended by Civil Surgeons and Government Officials.

Government Official writes "your remedy has worked such a *marvellous change* in me and I have *such faith* in it that I *strongly recommended* it in a serious case."

Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of about 600 bales of Broach Cotton, slightly damaged by Fire and Water.

Under instructions from the Insurance Company, concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY Friday, the 20th April, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. Patel Bros' Cotton Jatha, No. 36, opposite the B. B. and C. I. Railway Goods Station, Colaba.

About (600) bales of Broach cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS TO BUILD FACTORIES.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND PIECES OF LAND AT DHARAVI (MAHIM.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon Solicitors for Messrs. Karmalibhoy Abdula and Goolam Hoosainbhoy Bandealy Somji, the Receivers appointed in H. C. Suit No. 88 of 1910 in the estate of the late Khoja Hassombhoy Dharsey, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th day of April, 1917, at the times and places mentioned against the lots, the following properties.

LOT NO. 1: AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground together with all the tenements standing thereon situate at Dharawi, admeasuring 4,935 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 20, 17 and 39, Collector's new Nos. B-16795, A15792, and 15827 and new No. 1A, 2A-312 and 2-305 and by the Collector of assessment under "G" Ward No. 6300 (1) 6300 (2) Street No. 189 and A-189 and bounded on the North partly by the property of Mahomed Aba and partly by that of the late Hassam Dharsi, on the South partly by the property of Govind Raja and partly by a public passage, on the East by the private passage and on the West partly by the Dharavi Road and partly by the property of Govind Raja.

LOT NO. 2: AT 4 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground falling partly under Foras and partly under Toka Tenures, situate at Dhharavi, admeasuring 1775 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 230, Collector's new No. A-13086 and New Survey No. 1-294, 1, 2, 3-295 (parts), and bounded on the North by the property of Pir Mahomed Hassum on the South by the Dharavi Road, on the East by the property of Pir Mahomed Hassam and on the West by the property of Sale Mahomed Dharamsi.

LOT NO. 3: AT 4-15 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground situate at Dharavi admeasuring 920 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. nil, Collector's new No. D-15761, 15783, 15756, new Survey No. 4-5-7-306 and bounded on the North and South by the properties of the late Hassum Dharsi, on the East partly by the property of Abdul Kadur Haji Esmail Gulmahomed and partly by a public passage and on the West by the property of Hassum Dharsi.

LOT NO. 4: AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that vacant piece or parcel of Toka land or ground situate at Dharavi admeasuring 659 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. nil, Collector's new No. 15756 and new Survey No. 2-304 and bounded on the North partly by the property of Sale Mahomed Dharamsey and partly by that of Sale Mahomed Khatri, on the South and West by the property of Dharma Umaji and on the East by the property of Adamji Pirbhai.

LOT NO. 5: AT 4-45 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground situate at Dharavi admeasuring 419 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 5, Collector's new No. F-15761 and new Survey No. 23-299 and bounded on thhe North, East and West by the lands of the late Hassum Dharsi and on the South by the lands of Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail Gulmahomed.

LOT NO. 6: AT 5 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Toka land or ground situate at Dharavi admeasuring 149 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 3, Collector's new No. C1-15755 and new Survey No. 14-299 and bounded on the North by the property of the late Hassam Dharsey, and on the South, East and West by the properties of Abdul Kadar Haji Esmail Gulmahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon Solicitors for the Receivers at their office in Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th, April, 1917.

BENNETT & CO.

NO 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CHLORIDE OF MAGNESIUM.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Warehouse No. 3, Wari Bunder, by order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned:—

56 drums Chloride of Magnesium.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUNSHI YACOOB STREET.

Pursuant to the consent decree made in Suit No. 1190 of 1916 (Mahomoodalli Makbool-alli and another v. Fayazalli Makboolalli and another) and under the direction of Mr. Fayazalli Makboolalli, the 1st defendant and executor of the estate of Makboolalli Kalanderali Inamdar, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the day and hour mentioned below, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property:—

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 20th April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.):—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in a lane known as Munshi Yacoob Street on the Southern side of Bhendi Bazar Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 104 sq. yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector o fLand Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2409, new No. 9454 and under old survey No. 1188 and new survey No. 4538 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7921 and Street Nos. 113 and 115 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Akberalli Bahadoor Subbedar, on or towards the West by the house of Mochi

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd*)

Maipat Caiso, on or towards the North by the said Munshi Yacoob Street, and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Solicitors for the Executor at their Office No. 119, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 Second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 Bay horse, quiet in harness.

1 Rubber tyred state carriage, in good order.

1 7-9 H. P. Indian Motor Cycle, Model 1914, 2 speeds, free engine handle starting, electric lighting set.

1 Pair of bay waler horses, both go in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIAN CLOTH AND HOOP IRON.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "H" shed, Princes Dock, on account of the concerned:—

From Porbandar to Bombay per Ex. S. S. Netravati.

4 bales of Hessian Cloth and 45 bundles of hoop iron slightly damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction on plot No. 20, Chinch Bunder Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) the following plots for the term of 999 years.

Lot No. 1.—A very valuable corner plot; known as plot No. 1 Nowroji Hill Estate containing 597 square yards situate at the junction of Chinch Bunder and 1st Chinch Bunder Roads having frontages of about 150 ft.

Lot No. 2.—An excellent building plot; known as plot No. 3 area about 607 square yards frontage of 54 ft. to Chinch Bunder Road with additional means of access from the 25 ft. road in the rear.

Lot No. 3.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 16 situate on the West side of Chinch Bunder Road area 590 square yards frontage of 62ft. 6 inches. The plot overlooks an area which will eventually be laid out as a play ground.

Lot No. 4.—A similar plot known as plot No. 19 area 590 square yards.

Lot No. 5.—Very valuable corner plot known as plot No. 20. Frontage about 125ft. to Chinch Bunder and 1st Chinch Bunder Road, area 511 square yards.

For further particulars plans, agreements and building rules apply to the Board's Land Manager or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 20th April, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

LAST NIGHTS!
LAST NIGHTS!!
LAST NIGHTS!!!
OF

MISS TENKWA
AND HER
JAPANESE VAUDEVILLE CO.

HALF PRICES,
AT BOTH THE SHOWS
6-15 AND 9-45

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT
THAT SHOULD NOT
BE MISSING,

COMING NEXT WEEK
THE OFFICIAL RED CROSS FILM.
"THE SICK
AND WOUNDED
IN BOMBAY."

Showing how our wounded heroes are cared for and entertained in this city; and including familiar street scenes, arrival of prisoners of war, and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon.

LENGTH 2,300 FEET.

THE BIGGEST FILM EVER PRODUCED IN BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL RIGHTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA HELD BY THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

REMEMBER TO-MORROW

THE NOTORIOUS GERMAN RAIDER

EMDEN

Batteres by the H. M. A. S.
"SYDNEY"
on the screen of

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market
Tel. 1882.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

SATURDAY, THE 21ST AT 9-30 P.M.
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

SUNDAY MATINEE AT 6 P.M.
'THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

Plan at ROSE & Co.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 P.M.
MAX LINDER
AND
HIS MARVELLOUS TULIP.
COL. HEEZA LIAR
Topical Cartoons.
INTO THE ABYSS.
A Drama in 3 Parts.

EMPIRE CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
THE INDEPENDENCE OF BELGIUM
or the Story of
"A SCRAP OF PAPER."
A great and patriotic production depicting a complete and interesting history of
BELGIUM'S STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In
"HER EX-HUSBAND"
a roar from start to finish.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF OUR NEW ARTISTES ! !
6-30 *TO-NIGHT* *10*
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
present
MISS ROSE DE VELLO
Comedienne, Impersonator and Dancer.
LITTLE
MISS ROSIE GEORGIE
The Juvenile Soubrette and Dancer.
Ch. MORRIS
In Irish Comicalities and Dancer
MISS MONA
The Charming Soubrette,
and
GAIETY'S FAVOURITE.
THIS HUGE VAUDEVILLES
will be intercepted
by a
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
Comedy in 2 Acts.
CHARLIE'S NIGHT OUT
An Exclusive for the
GAIETY PATRONS
and a 3 parts drama
"THE BASILISK."

TRY GENUINE YAKUTI
YAKUTONE
A powerful NERVE TONIC.
Price Rs. 10 for a tin of 50 pills.
AKUTONE' Depot, RAJKOT.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

LATEST AND BEST PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
THE WORLD'S GREATEST COMEDIAN
MAX LINDER
IN
MAX AND THE SPY
See how Max catches the Germhuns.
ALSO
A beautifully Romantic Drama
"MADELEINE"
Featuring
MLLE. HUGUETTE DUFLOS
of the Comedie Francaise.
"BRUGES"
A CAPTIVE CITY OF BELGIUM
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
Time 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. Daily
POPULAR PRICES.

At Last !!! At Last !!!

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
LAMINGTON ROAD. Tel. No. 1304.
At Last At Last
From Saturday the 21st inst. your curiosity will end.
The last 3 Episodes of the Crimson Stain Mystery 7500 feet you will all know who is the
The Crimson Stain
THE GREAT CRIMINAL—DON'T FORGET.
Saturday at our 5 p.m. Matinee show a pair of Gold Bangles.
Sunday a new Bicycle every one a chance.
NOTICE
Time 6-45, 8-30 & 10 p.m.
Coming shortly
MACTISTE ALPINO.
The World renowned artist of Cabiria.

"TO-NIGHT, I STRIKE!"

To my faithful friends—The Call! Five years I have waited for revenge. To-night Townsend, feasted by society, is at the height of his ambition. To-night I strike! In our House of Mystery, at the hour appointed for performing our secret rites, meet me—"ULTUS."

ULTUS is the latest, the Grandest and the most Sensational Serial offered by the famous Gaumont Co.

To miss this **ULTUS** week is to enter on four weeks of regret. To attend this week and begin to follow **ULTUS** is to fill the **FOUR MOST DELIGHTFUL DAYS** in your Diary. It's engagement extraordinary. So start our weeks of pleasure to-night! If you are a Lover of mystery and adventure you **must** like it—your pulse **must** be quickened.

YOU STRIKE The Bargain TO-NIGHT
OLYMPIA
THE FIRST AND FOREMOST SERIAL PLAYHOUSE,
SANDHURST ROAD.
TIME & RATES AS USUAL.

NEW ALEXANDRA

TO-NIGHT at 7, 8-45, 10-30 presents the world's sweetheart
MARY PICKFORD
in
Mrs. FISKE'S famous success
"CAPRICE"
in 4 reels
A delightful comedy-drama of love society and the great out-doors. An echo of the hills mingled with the voice of the city.
USUAL HALF RATES.
NEW ALEXANDRA.
New Crawford Market
Tel. 1882.

THE
GREAT EASTERN CINEMA
Edwards Theatre, Kalbadavi Road,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIS WEEK
MIZPAH
OR
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
An Egyptian Legend vividly showing the horrors of tearing off a young Princess from her true lover and enforcing upon her the hand of one she does not love.
3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT
6-45, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
Liverpool, April 18th.
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
April	12.37	
Apl.-May	12.34	—3
May-June	12.29	—4
June-July	12.21	
July-Aug.	12.15	—3
Aug.-Sept.	11.98	
Sept.-Oct.	11.72	
Oct.-Nov.	11.62	—4
Nov.-Dec.	11.57	
Dec.-Jan.	11.53	
Jan.-Feb.	11.51	
Feb.-Mar.	11.50	—3
Mar.-Apl.	11.50	
Apl.-May.	11.50	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	5,000
,, ,, to Continent	21,000
Futures at New York May	20 20—9
,, July	19.85 -1
,, Oct.	18.68 +1
Spot Cotton at New York	20.50 Unchgd.
,, Orleans	19.81 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	19.27—5
,, July	19.05—5
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	10½
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	73 5/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 17th.
Bar Silver Spot .. 36 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 17th.
BARLEY.
Karachi Barley No Sellers.
SEEDS.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Not received.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton Apr.-May Paid .. 540
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton Apr.-May Paid .. 615
Toria Rapeseed per ton Apr.-May sellers .. 560

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Messrs. PATEL BROS' APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.
Bombay, April 19th.

Description.		Delivery. April 1917	May 1917	Spot Cotton.
Broach,	Good M.G.	417	..	..
Broach,	Fine M.G.	420	414	415/20
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	296/00
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	..	311	305/15
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	315/25
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	303/13
Sind Punjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	305/15
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	..	380	340/60
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	340/60
Dhamg /Pulgaon,	Fine M G	..	..	356/70
Yeotmal,	Fine M G	..	..	369/75
Nagpore,	Fine M G	..	..	375/85
Hingt /Wardha,	Fine G M	..	..	377/87
Khandelah,	Fine M G	..	382	325/40
Khandelah,	F G M G.	..	337	306/20
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	300/10
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	335/45
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	395/00
Matihls,	Fine M G	..	..	340/50
Mathls,	F G M G	..	..	326/35
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	410	..	..
Coompta,	Good M G	440	..	..
Westerns.	Good M G	421	..	..
Westerns.	Good H G	413	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 19th April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	318	308	298	..	Ready &
Bengals (M G)	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Selnde-Punjab (M G)	321	311	301	..	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	368	343	..	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	347	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	365	..	Ready
Nandid M G.	..	..	415	..	Ready
Good (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamg	..	373	351	..	Ready &
Karanja (M G)	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	370	348	..	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	..	374	359	..	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
	..	378	363	..	Ready &
Yeotmal (M G)	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Nagpore	..	388	376	..	Ready &
Kampti (M G)	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	388	376	..	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Broach (M G)	..	412	407	..	1/25th May 17
	..	416	415	414	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	25th Apr. 17
Wadhwan (M G) (G.S.) ,, (H G.)	..	415	400	..	Ready
	..	403	388	..	Ready

Mathis (M.G.)	..	348	336	..	Ready & May
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	416	Ready & May/June 17
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	407	Ready
Westerns. (M.G.)	..	..	..	418	May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	428	Ready
	..	..	..	413	May/June 17
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	403	May/June 17
	..	..	..	425	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	420	May/June 17
	..	..	..	423	Ready
	..	..	..	418	May/June 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:
Bombay, April 19th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 5 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 5 0
,, Karachi Sangla	44 0 0	6 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 2 0	6 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	6 0 0	6 6 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	6 14 0	7 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 10 0	9 0 0
,, Thin	7 13 0	8 3 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	46 0 0	8 14 0
,, Gujar 75 25	44 0 0	8 10 0
,, Gujar 50 50	42 0 0	8 8 0
,, Black	37 0 0	7 14 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	37 0 0	—.—
Mowraseed	4 2 0	4 8 0
Jawa	32 0 0	4 7 0
Arandi	36 0 0	7 8 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	8 4 6
Linseed May	9 7 3
Linseed Sept.	10 1 3
Wheat White Aug.-Sept.	6 9 0
Jawa April/May	4 8 0

EXCHANGE

Is unchanged and Banks are buying against cover only, even Bills of National importance.
Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 732.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months Sight Credits. 1/4 19-32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 183.
3 Months Sight Francs. 192½.
30 Days Sight Hongkong Rs. 171.
30 Days Sight Shanghai Rs. 254.
60 Days Sight Japan Rs. 151½.
Bank D. D. on New York. Rs. 310½.

BULLION.

The silver market declined in spite of the rise in London prices, due to speculators unloading.
English Bar Gold 27.
Shield Sovreign 17.
Dragon 15-14.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 90-2.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 90-6.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty 89-14.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan at 80.

SHARES.

There was a further decline in the Cotton Mill shares owing to speculators selling, on account of very tight money market.
Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,430 to 1,410, Madhawjis from 1,567/8 to 1,552/8, Fazulbhoys from 627/8 to 620. Simplex from 620 to 612/8, Nagpurs from 2,270 to 2,245, Crescents from 185 to 181½, Swedeshis from 1,680 to 1,670, Pearls from 435 to 425, Indian Bleaching from 280 to 272/8, Indore Malwa from 410 to 405, Currimbhoys from 285 to 280.
Tata Iron ordys were placed between 230 and 215 and Defds between 955 and 935. Katni ordys declined to 252/8 and Defds to 890 Shivrajpurs declined to 41, Central India Minings to 52. Bombay Steams were quiet at 250 and Bombay Trams at 312/8 Alcocks at 785, but Bombay Burmas improved to 905.
The market again closed easy.

INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, yesterday, when the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st December 1916, which has already been published in these columns was adopted unanimously.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week ending 17th instant in Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Kolhapur. Standing crops were thriving. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha, Baroda, Cutch and Kolhapur. The supply of fodder is adequate. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Panch Mahals and Kaira. Prices of food-grains have risen in three districts, fallen in six districts and were steady elsewhere.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 18.

An ordnance is under issue taking over the increase of the sterling investment of the paper currency reserve by an additional £8 million (Rs. 12 crores). This further investment will be confined, as on recent similar occasions, to the British treasury bills. The investing powers previously conferred have now been practically exhausted and it is considered desirable as a measure of precaution, and particularly with the object of obviating the premature withdrawal of loan funds from the Presidency banks, to take additional powers. It will be understood that this measure does not imply any early possibility of relaxing the existing restrictions on the sale of Council drafts.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 19th April 1917 was 30.031 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 19.

The disturbance in north-west India is more marked, but has only produced a few dust-storms in addition to local snowfall in Kashmir. Rain has also fallen fairly generally in Central Burma with a few falls in Assam and East Bengal. Yamethin has had one inch.
Forecast:—Increase in north-east India.
The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur	19	m 9 52	27 6	19 m 3 28	16 5
		10 0a	27 8	3 46a	17 0
Fri.	20	m 10 39	28 7	20 m 4 8	15 4
		10 41a	27 11	4 32a	17 7
Sat.	21	m 11 23	29 3	21 m 4 47	14 7
		11 20a	28 0	5 18a	17 6
Sun.	22	m 0 5a	29 7	22 m 5 25	14 3
		11 58a	27 9	6 2a	17 9
Mon.	23	m 0 46a	29 5	23 m 6 3	14 8
				6 44a	18 2
Tues	24	m 0 35	27 3	24 m 6 37	14 9
		1 26a	28 10	7 25a	18 9
Wed	25	m 1 11	26 6	25 m 7 10	15 6
		2 5a	25 0	8 5a	19 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 19 (Thursday)	6h. 19m.	6h. 57m.
,, 20 (Friday)	6h. 18m.	6h. 57m.
,, 21 (Saturday)	6h. 18m.	6h. 57m.
,, 22 (Sunday)	6h. 17m.	6h. 58m.
,, 23 (Monday)	6h. 16m.	6h. 58m.
,, 24 (Tuesday)	6h. 16m.	6h. 58m.
,, 25 (Wednesday)	6h. 15m.	6h. 58m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, April 21st, 7h 31-3m. p.m.; First Quarter, 29th, 10h. 52-0m. a.m. Full Moon, May 7th, 8h. 13-3m a.m.; Last Quarter, 14th, 7h. 17-9m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 19th April 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature has risen and is now in excess at Multan and Hissar.
The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the extreme north-western districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now normal except at Allahabad.
Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in upper Sind and normal or in excess elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in west Rajputana; night temperature has risen and is now in excess in upper Sind.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature has risen and is now normal.
The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and is now nearly normal during the day but is still generally in defect at night.
The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in north Hyderabad and clear elsewhere. Night temperature continues in defect.
General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. A depression is shown to-day over upper Sind and the south-west Punjab and cloud has increased considerably to the west of a line joining Bombay and Allahabad.
Local dust or thunderstorms are likely in the Punjab and some dust or thunderstorms in Rajputana and the west United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 19th of April 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th April)	92.0	74.0	82	..	4.23	+0.17
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	87.1	79.6	69	..	3.12	—0.56
Do. (18th April)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.3	74.7	35	..	0.82	—0.81
Rawalpindi	87.1	58.1	67	..	3.81	—5.84
Lahore	98.5	65.5	54	..	1.22	—2.40
Hissar	100.4	72.5	31	..	2.33	..
Ambala	99 9	69.1	29	..	1.86	—3.91
Delhi	99.3	75.2	29	..	1.70	—1.30
UNITED PROVICES—						
Agra	101.7	75.1	26	..	1.49	—0.23
Mainpuri	102.1	71.2	26	..	2.33	—0.14
Jhansi	103.8	74.2	20	..	2.42	+0.52
Cawnpore	101.4	70.3	26	..	4.15	+2.02
Allahabad	102.1	67.7	37	..	3.84	+1.58
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100 7	75.2	37	..	0.43	—0.79
Karachi	84.7	77.0	84	..	1.33	—0.24
Ajmer	96.1	76.1	64	..	0.41	—0.98
Jalpore	101.1	70.1	25	..	1.06	—0.50
Kotah	103.6	78.2	23	..	0.99	—0.25
Mount Abu	80.5	60.9	42	..	1.04	—0.20
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93.0	73.8	73	..	0.53	0
Dwarka	85.0	77.3	80	..	0.02	—0.66
Veraval	81.6	76.3	78	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	98.1	69.5	64	..	0.12	—0.41
Bhavnagar Para	100.2	71.6	76	..	0.32	—0.38
Surat	91.5	73.7	68	..	0	—0.37
Ahmedabad	100.8	72.7	65	..	1.08	+0.67
Deesa	99.0	72.0	70	..	1.19	+0.67
Neemuch	98.4	69.8	53	..	1.53	+0.70
Indore	98.7	68.1	49	..	1.82	+0.82
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	98.9	65.1	20	..	6.81	+4 08
Saugor	98.6	71.8	20	..	3.29	+0.85
Hoshangabad	101.5	67.8	29	..	4.78	+2.97
Khandwa	102.8	78.2	45	..	1.68	+0.46
Akola	103.7	74.6	37	..	5.32	+3.19
Amraoti	103.3	71.2	24	..	4.26	+2.11
Nagpur	103.7	72.3	21	..	6.76	+3.91
Chanda	105.8	70.2	20	..	5.71	+2.47
Raipur	1 2.5	73.5	25	..	8.39	+5.74
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	76.6	66	..	2.40	+1.81
Ratnagiri	85 9	74.9	55	..	8.65	+7.85
Marmugao	87.1	75.4	74	..	5.52	+4.25
Karwar	89.9	75.2	76	..	9.68	+7.54
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	104.8	65.7	54	..	1.84	+0.94
Ahmednagar	97.7	69.5	64	..	2.25	+0.60
Poona	97.6	66.3	61	..	2.95	+1.43
Sholapur	102.2	69.3	47	..	9.59	+7.67
Bijapur	100.8	66.6	55	..	10.57	+8.61
Belgaum	95.8	61.2	69	..	11.98	+8.64
Aurangabad	92.0	66.1	60	..	2.24	+0.65
Nizamabad (Indur)	105.1	74.8	28	..	3.56	+1.36
Hyderabad	101.0	71.8	43	..	9.77	+6.87
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	89.0	76.3	69	..	6.37	+2.14
Calicut	87.8	79.1	75	..	7.41	—1.42
Cochin	90.9	80.8	66	..	10.50	—3.69
Colombo	89.6	78.1	93	..	32.16	—1.52
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	82.0	87	..	11.25	+3.29
Bellary	104.3	77.7	26	..	6.66	+3.73
Cuddapah	109.0	82.8	47	..	5.68	0
Madras	94.0	81.5	6	..	18.52	—2.27
Bangalore	94.6	69.0	77	..	12.80	+7.43
Coimbatore	97.8	75.1	71	..	7.68	+0.93
Trichinopoly	100.2	80.1	65	..	3.72	—8.04
Negapatam	98.0	79.6	71	..	16.76	—13.20

LADIES DAY AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

SUGGESTION ADOPTED BY CORPORATION.

PROPOSED TRAINING COLLEGE IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. J. A. D. McBain presiding, when the Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner making suggestions for the reservation of the Victoria Gardens exclusively for ladies on a particular day. The Corporation, after a lively debate, resolved that the Gardens should be reserved for ladies for a whole day on Fridays, the experiment to be tried for one year only for the present.

On the motion of Mr. Haveliwalla a letter from the Schools Committee on the subject of the training of teachers for Urdu Schools was recorded. The letter stated that the Schools Committee maintains one Urdu School, the Nagpada Urdu Boys' School as a fully primary course school, teaching up to the Vernacular Final through Urdu as the medium. It also maintains a class for its teachers to help them to pass the Urdu Vernacular Final Examination. From these two institutions, 4 and 8 candidates respectively passed the Vernacular Final, last year, and 6 and 7 this year, and 5 have been sent each year to the Ahmedabad First Year Class and will be so sent yearly.

The letter then went on to state:—

"Both Government and the Schools Committee recognize as valid the Vernacular Final Certificates of the Upper India Normal Schools, and those who have them are admitted at the new Urdu First Year Class at Ahmedabad. The First Year Certificate of those Normal Schools, however, cannot be recognized as equivalent to our First Year Certificate as they do not teach nor examine in many of the subjects prescribed for our examination, to wit, Vernacular Composition, Algebra, Euclid, History, Science and Agriculture. We have only one man on our staff who holds this certificate. The new arrangements about the Urdu Vernacular Final Examination and the Urdu First Year Training Class at Ahmedabad are satisfactory so far as they go. But it is desirable that a Second Year Class should be soon opened there. If Government do not do so at Ahmedabad, we should, on our own account, adopt some remedial measures."

A TARDEO NUISANCE.

On the motion of Dr. D. B. Master, the Corporation passed a resolution asking the Municipal Commissioner to report whether it was desirable in the interests of the city to allow the preparation of a large quantity of cow-dung cakes at Tardeo in the space between the two railway lines and allow the dumping of large quantities of silt from the sewers on the Byculla flats; if not, the Commissioner was asked to suggest measures for remedying them.

Dr. Master said the nuisance was very unsightly in a city which prided itself as "Bombay the Beautiful."

RESERVING THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the reserving of a portion of the Victoria Gardens for the exclusive use of ladies on one or more days in a week:—

"I think that under the rules sanctioned in the Town Council's Resolution of the 17th August 1880, and confirmed by Government Resolution, dated the 19th November 1880, the approval of Government would have to be obtained to the closing of the garden for a whole day to any section of the public. Subject to Government's consent, the gardens could be reserved exclusively for ladies for one whole day a week, as suggested in the resolution. Part of the garden could also be reserved, but the only part which could be reserved conveniently is the south-west corner which is not a specially interesting part of the garden. I had a special record made of visitors to the gardens on 7 successive days. The total number of visitors on these 7 days was 34,248, of whom 22,927 were men, 5,256 women and 6,065 children. The largest number of men visitors on any one day was 7,048 and of women 1,213. The smallest number of men visitors on any one day was 2,120 and of women 477. These figures show, I think, that the number of women who now visit the garden, though comparatively small, is still considerable (about 750 a day), and that the reservation of the gardens for whole days for women exclusively would cause real inconvenience.

The resolution when brought forward in the Corporation was not discussed at any length, and I am not aware of any general demand for a 'ladies day' at the Victoria Gardens. If, however, the Corporation so desire, I think that, as an experiment, the whole garden might be reserved for women and children up to 11 o'clock (B. T.) on Wednesdays, except when Wednesday is a public holiday. On Wednesdays, the museum is closed, and the number of visitors to the gardens is generally less than on other days. If this arrangement is made, it should be on the understanding that the staff of the gardens will not be debarred from attending to their daily work during the hours when the garden is reserved for women and children."

Sir Jamshetji Jijibhoy moved a resolution in the terms of the letter from the Commissioner.

DR. SUKHIA'S SUGGESTION.

Dr. Sukhia said it was a ridiculous proposition which had been brought forward, and he suggested that the time should be the whole of the afternoon. He would support the proposition as a whole, if modified in this manner.

Mr. Haveliwalla said the museum also should be kept open for the ladies along with the gardens. He supported the proposition.

COMMISSIONER'S VIEW.

The Commissioner said it was impossible to reserve the gardens for a particular portion of the day, as then the Municipal authorities will have to turn out the people, for which purpose they will have to be authorised by the Corporation to do so. He said if they had to reserve it at all, they should do so for the whole day.

In the light of the Commissioner's explanation Dr. Sukhia amended his amendment to the effect that the gardens should be reserved for the whole day on Fridays.

Dr. Cursetji said the morning was the more convenient time, and he thought the museum should be kept open also.

NO CASE SHOWN.

Mr. C. H. Setalvad said that no case had been made out for reserving the gardens for the ladies. The ladies at present visited it at all times of the day, and he would not encourage such separatist tendencies. Both ladies and gentlemen could visit the gardens at one and the same time. He moved an amendment that the Commissioner's letter be recorded and the Corporation was of opinion that there was no necessity to reserve the gardens on a particular day for ladies.

Sir D. M. Petit seconded the amendment, and said that even the Commissioner had not thought it necessary to reserve the gardens for ladies on a particular day.

HON. MR. MEHTA'S SUGGESTION.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said it would be better to make the experiment for a period of one year, and he asked Dr. Sukhia to modify his amendment accordingly.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavati supported Dr. Sukhia's amendment.

Sir Ibrahim said there was no harm in making the experiment.

Mr. Setalvad's amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

Dr. Sukhia's amendment being passed by a large majority.

TRAINING COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta moved:

"That the Schools Committee be requested to inform the Corporation as early as possible whether in their opinion the establishment of a Special Training College for Teachers in Bombay in addition to the present arrangements is desirable for increasing the number of trained teachers in the Municipal Schools or whether they consider that other measures, including provision of salaries, if any, should be taken with that end in view."

Mr. Mehta said he wanted the considered opinion of the Schools Committee, as the question will come up in the Legislative Council at the next meeting. If they had a considered programme they might have a larger number of trained teachers, when the question was taken up by the Government.

Mr. Haveliwalla seconded.

MR. SETALVAD ON THE ADDITIONAL BURDEN.

Mr. Setalvad said the Schools Committee had no objection to making a report, but he feared that they were throwing additional burden on the Municipality by the recommendation which was embodied in the resolution. They wanted increased pay to teachers, more schools, free primary education and many other things, but they should also consider the enormous burden all these reforms would throw on the shoulders of the Corporation. The Government were maintaining training colleges for teachers in all divisions of the Presidency, and he did not know why an exception should be made in the case of Bombay city alone. This college would throw additional burden on the Corporation.

Mr. R. S. Navalker said there was a great necessity for a college, as suggested by Mr. Mehta, in Bombay.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Sir Ibrahim said he entirely agreed with Mr. Setalvad. He could not understand why the Government should throw the burden of training teachers in Bombay on the Corporation, which was not done in the three divisions of the Presidency where training colleges were being maintained. Besides he thought the number of trained teachers in Bombay was more than in the Government Schools.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha said if they established a training college in Bombay the people from the mofussil would flock here. He maintained that the percentage of trained teachers in Bombay was larger than in any city in India.

After Mr. Mehta had replied briefly, the proposition was carried unanimously.

DUNCAN ROAD MURDER.

Mr. Haveliwalla then moved that:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the facts disclosed in the recent murder case at Duncan Road and he be requested to report whether the "Ramoshi" or the death registration "Karkoon" was guilty of any misconduct in the case and, if so, how he proposes to deal with him. That the Commissioner be also requested to report what arrangement exists at present to ascertain the true cause of death from the time of a death of a person till the disposal of the dead body at the cemeteries."

Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent said he was an interested party in this matter. There had been correspondence in this regard between his predecessor and the Municipal Commissioner and the view of his Department was that something should be done in this matter.

The Commissioner said he was going to bring forward proper proposals in regard to this question. In this particular case, no department could be made responsible except the "Ramoshi" who had done his best possible in the matter.

The resolution was passed.

The Corporation then adjourned.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

GRANTS OF LAND BY TRAVANCORE DURBAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDUM, April 19.

The Travancore Durbar has just issued an important resolution on the elevation of the Depressed Classes. During the past several sessions of the Popular Assembly representatives of the Depressed Classes had been present. At the last session four spokesmen of theirs had been nominated by the Darbar, who brought to the notice of the Darbar the difficulties experienced by them in the matter of obtaining lands for habitation and cultivation and urging upon the Darbar the desirability of assigning suitable lands to those classes. The question has been hanging fire for the past five or six years. Final orders have now been passed. In the course of the order it is said: "Government feel that the time has arrived to lay down a definite policy in the matter and afford facilities to the Depressed Classes on a larger scale in obtaining lands for occupation and cultivation. The Government accordingly direct that unoccupied lands at the disposal of Government and lying outside forest reserves be granted to Pulayas and Pariahs subject to the following conditions."

These conditions are:—(1) No acreage value be charged; (2) should land be alienated in favour of a stranger an acreage value at the prevailing rate be imposed; (3) each family to have one acre; (4) assessment be charged at the prevailing rate; (5) should there be any tree growth it will be removed by the Forest Department before registration.

These concessions will apply to all Depressed Classes irrespective of their religion. A large number of Christian converts will also be benefitted.

MYSORE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, April 18.

The financial statement and detailed budget estimates of Mysore Government for 1917-18, which will be presented before the Representative Assembly next week has been published. Among other things a sum of twenty lakhs has been provided in the budget for the starting of wood distillation and iron smelting in Shimoga. The total revenue is estimated at Rs. 3,04,87,000 as against revised budget of Rs. 2,97,45,000 of 1916-17. The total expenditure is Rs. 3,03,84,000 as against Rs. 2,94,44,000. Details of the new scheme of financial settlement which have been devised and adopted for the next three years are mentioned in the statement. The scheme provides for the creation of a large reserve of five lakhs in lieu of two lakhs per annum for meeting extra expenditure and loss of revenue which will devolve on the state, in case of famine. Provision has also been made for special reserves which are absolutely necessary to secure the financial stability of the State, namely, (1) a reserve of 9 lakhs per annum to meet the interest on capital expenditure during construction of works, and losses inevitable during the first few years after their construction, (2) a sinking fund payment of two lakhs per annum on capital expenditure met from borrowed funds, (3) a reserve of five lakhs for meeting part of capital expenditure on irrigations which usually take longer time to yield their full return than railways and industrial works, and a reserve of 3½ lakhs per annum to meet special charges which though not recurring annually, has to be incurred at periodical intervals.

THE ELECTION OF THE CORPORATION PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest not unmixed with amusement the correspondence between Mr. J. Baptista and Mr. Monie, the Municipal Commissioner. It leaves a rather bad flavour in the mouth.

They say that the Municipal Commissioner requested not only Dr. D'Monte but most of the nominated members of the Corporation to see him in his office. We now know, from the correspondence that you have published, that the Commissioner only wished to discuss the question of the Bandra Water Supply with the good Doctor. Will the Commissioner inform the rate-payers why he sent for the other nominated members?

Is it a fact that some of Mr. McBain's friends, while canvassing for him, dropped hints to the effect that those who did not vote for him would suffer. Could you not, Sir, help once and for all to clear the air by getting all the facts placed before the public?

DADAR.

19th April 1917.

THE MORAL.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad my friend Mr. Baptista was defeated in the election of the Chairman of the Corporation. His defeat will serve one good purpose, if the citizens of Bombay ask the Government to abolish the system of nominations. What with the members elected by the Justices of the Peace and the nominated Coroporators, it is no wonder if Mr. Baptista—a staunch Home Ruler—should be defeated. The wonder is that there was such a small margin between the two candidates. I shudder to think what might have been the result of this contest had it taken place in similar circumstances a decade ago.—Yours, etc.

M. K. AZAD.

It is notified that the jute control scheme will be extended to Ligeria from 1st May, 1917. On and after that date exports will be permitted only to firms approved by the Secretary of State, and all shipments should be made to the port of Monrovia, consigned to the acting British Consul-General for delivery to approved recipients.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RESULT OF THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE,

CLASS I.

Khadilkar, D. B.; Divecha, R. T.; Gokarn, R. A.; Gokhale, S. D.; Jogiekar D. V.; Rajnekar, G. A.; Patel, N. T.; Sathe, G. V.; and Moss, J. D.

CLASS II.

Deshpande, D. V.; Gharpure, P. V.; Hegle, V. S.; Adalja, F. R.; Advani, C. L.; Bharucha, B. F.; Borawekar, R. G.; Buisara, N. C.; Chandramani, M. B.; Chhapgar, S. K.; Desai, K. V.; Desai, L. C.; Dev, S. K.; Dhanji Fakir; Dubash, F. N.; Ghadiali, M. H.; Ghanekar, B. G.; Iyengar, C. L.; Kale, D. V.; Kane, V. V.; Kave, D. D.; Kavasji, M. J.; Kerawala, N. F.; Kothare, V. D.; Mansharamani, K. T.; Nathani, R. N.; Natu, R. P.; Nimkar, V. K.; Palekar, R. S.; Patel, A. N.; Pradhan, G. N.; Sarapa, G. R.; and Sheth, K. M.

PASS.

Bhatavadekar, G. M.; Desai, M. G.; Dixit, B. D.; Dotiwala, N. D.; Godbole, S. V.; Lele, B. R.; Majmudar, R. S.; Sant, G. S.; Thak, H. M.; Bedekar, V. P.; Bhagwat, G. S.; Chama, N. K.; Dastur, N. M.; Datar, S. K.; Desai, D. M.; Desai, S. V.; Dhabhar, A. S.; Dongre, M. N.; Gadgil, P. S.; Joshi, N. P.; Kenkar, P. N.; Kikkeri, V.; Kirloskar, M. V.; Kirpalani, J. R.; Mangalvedkar, J. R.; Mansharamani, G. M.; Marathe, C. S.; Masani, R. D.; Mulye, K. A.; Naik, B. S.; Padukone, A. S.; Parekh, S. A.; Parulkar, S. V.; Ranade, G. H.; Sabnis, R. P.; Balsara, D. B.; Kavasmanek, N. M.; and Samarth, D. D.

Kamteker, Gopal Anandrao, wins the Gibbs Prize.

Gokran, Raghvendra Anant, wins the Sir Dinshaw M. Petit (First Baronet) Science Scholarship.

RESULT OF THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN COMMERCE.

CLASS II.

Chandarana, P. D.; Coelho, J. A.; Dalal, B. N.; Ganatra, D. M.; Gupta, J.; Iyer, S. V.; Jacob, P. G.; Jagdish, P.; Joseph, N. X.; Kamat, S. V.; Kothari, H. V.; Mandyam, D. S.; Muhammad A.; Mysore, S. S.; Narasimman, D.; Parekh, R. B.; Rav, U. S.; Shah, C. N.; Shah, N. J.; Veliath, J. D.

PASS.

Bajan, N. B.; Bhosekar, R. D.; Captain, M. C.; Chaubal, R. N.; Chaugule, A. L.; Dalal, R. M.; Daruwala, D. N.; Dewasthale, V. B.; Dutt, S. C; Joshi, G. S.; Joshi, M. L.; Korgaonkar, Y. B.; Kuka, N. M.; Kulkarni, D. R.; Kumana, B. E.; Kumbharhal, G. G.; Manmall, K.; Matthen, P. C.; Mehta, M. G.; Merchant, I. D.; Modi, B. M.; Parikh, C. M.; Parikh, S. H.; Patel, D. M.; Phadke, V. M.; Potdar, R. G.; Rajurkar, G. V.; Rangnekar, K. P.; Sabnis, S. N.; Seth, A. J.; Shah, C. D.; Shah, J. M.; Shah, K. G.; Shah, K. N.; Shah, N. J.; Shahani, N. T.; Shivdasani, V. J.; Suntook, J. K.; Thakore, M. J.; Torvi, V. R.; and Trivedi, V. J.

Shah Natvarlal Jekisondas wins the Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Scholarship James Augustine Coelho wins the Sir James Begbie Scholarship in Commerce.

NOMINATIONS TO LOCAL BOARDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel has earned the gratitude of the people of this Presidency by his persistent efforts in the cause of local self-government. At the last meeting of the Council, by his several resolutions he has shown where the present system could be improved. And his letter as to the working of the Bandora Municipality leads one to believe that wherever municipalities or local boards have failed, the fault does not rest with elected members alone. There is reason to believe that the nominated members are not always patterns of efficiency and disinterestedness, and a public inquiry will reveal the distressful fact that the nominations on municipalities and local boards are not the result of a desire to find out the best men available.

It is an open secret that the nominations are generally made by the collectors, and different collectors hold different views on the subject. Some want to oblige representatives of aristocratic families who have ruined themselves by recklessness and live on their greatness of byegone days. Some are anxious to bring in representatives of minor communities irrespective of their worth. Some want figure-heads. One thing is certain, viz:—Independence and ability are not the qualities much in quest.

If you refer to the printed official proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council for 1914, on p. 737 you will find Hon. Mr. Barrow justifying the amendment of the District Municipal Act by which a residential qualification for elected members was sought to be introduced. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai asked him "What about the Thakor of Sarod who is the President of the Jambusar Municipality . . . ." The Hon. Mr. Barrow (then probably Commissioner N. D.) had no particulars to give as to the elegibility of the Thakor, but he said he believed the Thakor had some substantial interest in the municipality and he maintained that as a matter of practice the nomination of non-officials was entirely confined to residents within municipal limits.

About the close of the debate, the Hon. Mr. Pattani (p. 751) said, "These instances of the past are no good. The case for complaint will only arise if Government after this Act comes into force nominates people from otuside municipal limits. . . I have H. E.'s permission to assure the Council that Government will always take great care in the matter of nominating their nominated members from those who are residing in their local area." The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta requested that the assurance should be embodied in the Bill, and the Hon. Mr. Pattani repeated the assurance.

H. E. the Governor in winding up the debate stated, p. 755, "There are sufficient people of responsibility and thought in various municipalities to provide a perfectly sufficient number in those various municipalities."

On p. 973 you will find the Hon. Mr. Setalvad's Question No. 1 on the subject. He wanted to know what steps were taken to inform the Commissioners of Divisions and Collectors of Districts to ensure the adherence by them to the assurance given by Government, (already referred to). And to that Government gave the following reply—" the Hon. member's speech was published in the Government Gazette which is communicated to the officers named." Of course Government did not say that the officers were bound to read the speech and follow it.

You will be amused, Sir, to be told that the same Thakor Saheb of Sarod who has no substantial interest in Jambusar, has been nominated in 1917 on the Municipal Board of Jambusar. His distinguished services for the last three years as the President of the Municipality have been fitly rewarded by his not being elected either the President or the Vice-President of the new board. So much to the credit of the members. But what of the powers that recommended him for nomination? Now that the board have not elected their President by the requisite two-thirds, the same powers will be anxious to make out a case for him and make a search for his estimable services to the town of his adoption. In the interests of the people let those services be publicly recounted, and let the Secretariat officer responsible for nominating a president, rather than rely on the men on the spot, have a short conversation with the Thakor Saheb to have a measure of his business capacity.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

April 15.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, April 19.)

Mr. M. Webb, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Savantvadi, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. L. Sale, I.C.S.

Lieut.-Colonel R. S. Pottinger of the Bombay Political Department has been allowed an extension by six months of the combined leave granted to him.

Vice Mr. P. J. Mehta on deputation, Mr. H. N. Gosalia, LL.B., to be substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Assistant Political Agent, First Grade.

Mr. R. M. Mehta, LL.B., to be substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Second Grade.

Mr. Reuben Benjamin to be substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Assistant Political Agent vice Mr. Odhavji Devji Chavan, deceased.

Mr. Tribhuvandas Kuberdas Dalal to be temporary substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Assistant Political Agent vice Mr. P. J. Mehta on deputation.

Mr. Achratlal Chunilal Shah to be temporary substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Assistant Political Agent vice Khan Saheb Framroz Sorabji Master on deputation and to do duty in the Kathiawar.

Mr. Manilal Kajidas Kapi to be temporary substantive *pro tempore* Deputy Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar vice Mr. Achratlal Chunilal Shah, reverted.

Mr. A. Willard, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Political Department, is granted privilege leave for three months commencing from 16th April, 1917 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. T. Conway to act as Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, and to continue to be in charge of the Judicial Department.

Mr. J. A. Arratoon to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government and to be in charge of the Political Department.

Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., to be Collector of East Khandesh vice Mr. O. Rothfeld, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. Wahid Baksh Gul Muhammad to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind vice Mr. Tirithdas Metharam retiring.

Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ratnagiri, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 1st May, 1917.

Lieut.-Colonel G. E. Fookes, I.M.S., (retired), is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 1st April 1917, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

Assistant Surgeon V. D. Merchant, I.M. & S., Civil Surgeon, Kaira, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the 1st April 1917, or from the subsequent date of relief.

Reverend A. MacRae, M.B., is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 30th April 1917 or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

Assistant Surgeon Khan Bahadur R. J. Petigara, L.M. & S., to be substantive *pro tempore* Civil Surgeon, Sukkur.

Major G. E. Stewart, I.M.S., to be substantive *pro tempore* Presidency Surgeon, First District, Bombay, with attached duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. L. Meyer, I.M.S. (retired.)

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—William Rutton Searle Sharpe to be Captain, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 22nd February 1917.

Mr. C. C. Inglis, B.A.I., (Dub), Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for three months, both *out of India*, with effect from the 27th April 1917.

Mr. R. B. MacLachlan, B.E., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Poona Irrigation District to act as Executive Engineer, Special Irrigation District, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. Inglis.

Mr. Lalit Mohan Bose, M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave in India for six weeks with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. K. M. Bedekar, C.E., temporary Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Bijapur District, vice Mr. Bose.

Mr. Vasudev Chintamani Kelkar, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the Bombay High Court.

The continuance of the re-employment of Mr. Parashuram Krishna Chitale, I.S.O., I.C.E., as a temporary Engineer on existing terms as sanctioned by the Government of India from 1st April 1917 to the 31st December, 1917, both days inclusive.

Mr. K. D. Gune, B.A., acting District Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class S. D., to be Sub-divisional Magistrate for the Southern Division, comprising the Pachora, Chalisgaon, Jamner Talukas and the Bhadgaon Petta.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 18th April 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m 2 p.m & 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.789 Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.0 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.1 "
Dew Points.....	70.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.695 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	3.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum.....do.....	76.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW.W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	141 Miles.

Mr. Foster, Sessions Judge of Gaya, is engaged in hearing a case in which Nibaran Charan Chatterji, Superintendent of the Office of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa, stands charged with taking illegal gratification. He was committed to the sessions at Ranchi and the case has been transferred to Gaya. It is alleged that the accused had a hand in postings, transfers, etc., of sub-assistant surgeons and others and that he used to take illegal gratification from them.

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Radical and Sure Cure.

May I crave the hospitality of your column, to bring to the notice of the individuals suffering from the wasting disease "Diabetes" that there is a sovereign remedy for it with Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS., *Benares City*, which has radically cured me within 8 weeks. I suffered from this desease for five years, in my old age at 60 years. It had a firm grip of me. I was very bad, I passed a very large quantity of water, 25 times in 24 hours with excruciating thirst. In fact, my life became a burden to me and I grew weary of the world. I tried all sorts of medicines but to no effect. Not knowing what to do, I was becoming desperate, when I fortunately heard of the above gentlemen and placed myself under their treatment with the startling result mentioned above. The first day I went to the gentlemen for treatment, I could not walk to their room from my carriage on the road, a distance of 15 yards only, being so very weak, but curious enough, the first day's treatment reduced the number of making or passing water from 25 to 8 times only in 24 hours, with sound sleep, which was unknown to me before. This, in itself, is a brilliant proof of the infalliable efficacy of the medicine which needs no further mention.

CHANDRA KISHORE CHAKRAVARTY,
Eldest Brother of
BABU KALI PRASANNA CHAKRAVARTY, B.A., Kaviratna,
Asst. Head Master,
Central Hindu Collegiate School,
Benares City.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 13th of Avan, 1286.
Hindu: 13th Vad of Chaitra, 1973.
Mahomedan: 27th of Jamad-ul-akhar, 1335.
Sunrise: 6h. 20m.; Sunset: 6h. 57m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Kowait, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-0 p.m.
Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-0 p.m. on that day.
Public lecture by Mr. Abdullah T. Merchant, on "The Present Khojas," Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah Presiding Noor Baug, Mazagaon, 6-30 p.m.
Hockey: Aga Khan Cup final (Reply) Oval 5-30 p.m., Aligarh v. Grant Medical College.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "The Girl in the Train" at 9-30.
Grant College Medical Society: Monthly Meeting, Grant College Library, 4-30 p.m., (S.T.).

SATURDAY, April 21.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by the same mail.
Rev. S. J. C. Goldsack's lecture on "The Saviour of the World," Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comed Co., at 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: At 6-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: 6-30 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45 8-30 and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

April, 20.

Drills for the week ending Saturday April, 21st.
Friday April 20th 7-15 a.m., Sports practice and Drill, Marine Lines Maidan.
Saturday April 21st 7-15 a.m., Sports practice and Drill A. and B. Troops Marine Lines Maidan.
6-45 a.m. Riding School C. and D. Troops Santa Cruz.

NOTICE.

The Proficiency Examination for N. C. Officers will be held on Friday next the 27th instant on the Gymkhana Maidan at 7-30 a.m. Candidates will parade in Drill order. "B." Troop will parade at the same time and place.

(Sd.) E. G. PEARSON, Lieut. & Adjt.,
Bombay, Light Horse.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

April, 19.

No. 78 Duties—
Duties for the week commencing Monday, 16th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the week 2nd-Lieut. F. J. Cheminais.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. V. Y. Smith.
Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy. Sergt. F. Power.
No. 79 Parades—
Parades will be held at Headquarters daily except Thursday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m. and 7 p.m. Uniform will be worn by those in possession on all morning parades.
Orderly Sergeants will attend these parades.
No. 85 Leave—
The undermentioned men have been granted leave of absence:—
Gunner W. J. Quixley for two weeks from 19-4-17.
Gunner C. N. L. Dickins for ten days from 19-4-17.
No. 86 Promotions—
The Officer Commanding has been pleased to sanction the following promotions:—
No. 1 General Service Company:—
Corpl. Bloomfield H., promoted to Sergt.
Bombr. Geldart W. B., promoted to Sergt.
Bombr. Norie H. J., promoted to Sergt.
A/Bombr. Hyde H. S., promoted to Sergt.
A/Bombr. Bazley A. C., promoted to Corpl.
Gunner Barker A. W., promoted to Corpl.
Gunner Hargreaves E., promoted to Corpl.
Gunner Boyagis G., promoted to Corpl.
Gunner Perry H. A., promoted to Bombr.
Gunner Bright C. T. G., promoted to A/Bombr.
No. 2 General Service Company:—
Sergt. Niven W. A., promoted to C.Q.M.S.
Corpl. Dyson H., promoted to Sergt.
A/Bdr. Harwood, promoted to Corpl.
Gunner Green J., promoted to Corpl.
Gunner Coldicott, promoted to Corpl.
Gunner Peel A. H., promoted to Bombdr.
No. 5 General Service Company:—
Sergt. Sherren E. A., promoted to C.S.M.
Sergt. Bellamy E. E., promoted to C.Q.M.S.
Corpl. Ashworth L. B., promoted to Sergt.
Gunner Skillcter W. A., promoted to Corpl.
Gunner Colonp L. A., promoted to Corpl.
Gunner Cuffe W. H., promoted to Corpl.
Gunner Dowding T. W., promoted to Corpl.
No. 1 Reserve Company:—
Corpl. Stevens S. J., promoted to Sergt.
Gunner Taylor W., promoted to A/Bombr.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Artillery, I.D.F.

POONA RIFLES.

April 19.

335. Drill and Instruction.—Parades will be held at Headquarters daily at 7 a.m., except Sundays.
All Non-efficients of the season 1916-17 and all recruits residing in Poona will attend.
336. Buglers.—There will be bugle practice at Headquarters on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5-30 p.m.
337. Transfer.—No. 651 Res H. D. Thanavalla and No. 1195 Res A. M. Kharady Reserve Coy. are transferred to "C" Coy. Bombay Section.
No. 1101 Pte. C. P. Billimoria "C" Company is transferred to "B" Company.
338. Increase.—Pte. W. C. C. Greenwood, Indian Defence Force has been appointed to the Poona Rifles from 1st April 1917.
339. Equipment.—Equipment will be issued at the Armoury to all members of the Poona Rifles I.D.F. residing in Poona between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. daily except Sundays.

(Signed.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.
Adjutant Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

SWEDENBORG SOCIETY OF INDIA.

An Address will be delivered by Rev. S. J. C. Goldsack (Glasgow), in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, to-morrow at 6 p.m., on "The Saviour of the World." Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will preside. The meeting is open to all.

A NEW CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

A new Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary, was opened in the Fort on Wednesday morning in Davar House, Cowasji Patel Street, behind the Hong Kong Bank, Dr. B. V. Rayakar, L. H. M. and S. (Calcutta), who is the medical officer in charge of this Dispensary, and whose philanthropic activities in other parts of the city are not unknown, deserves every success in his labour of love.

MOTOR-CAR AND TAXI COLLISION.

A collision occurred yesterday, near the Churney Road Station between taxi-car No. 5639 and motor-car No. U. P. 245 L. W. The latter car was going along Queen's Road in the direction of the Fort and the taxi in the opposite direction. It would appear that the driver of the motor car, on noticing an old Hindu woman crossing the road, attempted to avoid her, when in doing so his car collided with the right front wheel of the taxi coming from the opposite direction. A nurse who was in the taxi received a cut about the eye.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twenty-one attacks and seventeen death from plague occurred on Thursday, Fort (Southern), Fort (Northern), Girgaum, and Worli reporting one attack each, Mandvi, Chowpati, and Tarwadi, each one attack and one death, Mazagon and Mahim, two attacks and one death each, Umarkhadi, and Parel, two attacks and two deaths each, Khara Talao and Byculla, each three attacks and three deaths and Maratha Hospital two deaths. Three attacks and two deaths occurred from small pox. The total mortality from all causes was 93 as against 115 on the corresponding day of last year and 82 of 1915.

RAID ON AN OPIUM DEN.

FIRST ACCUSED GETS A MONTH'S HARD LABOUR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hudson charged Abdulla Mahomed and nine others with possessing 92 tolas of "Chandul" without a license and with being assembled together for the purpose of smoking in the house of the first accused in Khoja Street on the 15th April. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Moosa defended the accused.
The accused were convicted. The first was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the others to a fine of Rs. 10 each, or, in default, to twelve days' rigorous imprisonment each.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

BOTH ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Pryde charged Gopalji Vachraj, bill collector, and Gulabchand Hansraj, "mehta" in the firm of Ramlal Chandumal, cloth merchants, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 221, and with aiding and abetting each other. It was alleged that the first accused recovered sums of money from one Indraj Devraj on three different occasions and handed them over to the second accused. They then proceeded to the market and purchased two gold rings and other articles, which they shared equally between them. The second accused, concealed the balance in a heap of earth beneath the staircase of a house in Kalbadevi. This he subsequently pointed out to the Police.
Both the accused were convicted. The first, who had been only a month in the employ of the firm, and who appeared to have been a puppet in the hands of the second accused, was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50, or in default, to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused, who had a previous conviction, and who had been three years' in the service of the firm, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 15 were ordered to be paid to the complainant together with the balance of the sum and the articles recovered.

A HINDU WIDOW'S SUICIDE.

DEATH FROM OPIUM POISONING.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of Lilabai, a Hindu widow, aged about 26 years. It appeared that the deceased lost her husband five months ago and since then had been residing with her mother-in-law at Bhuleshwar. She took her husband's death very much to heart. On Tuesday night she complained of giddiness and went to bed without taking food. Subsequently she was heard breathing heavily. A native doctor was called and under his instructions onion juice and powdered ginger were applied to her body. A doctor was called in the morning, who advised her removal to the hospital saying it was a case of opium poisoning. She was removed to the hospital, where she died shortly after admission. No opium was kept in the house and no one could say where the deceased got it from. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

RUN OVER BY A VICTORIA.

AGED WOMAN'S DEATH FROM INJURIES.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Mohan Building, Girgaum Road, touching the death of Ambutai Potdar, an aged Hindu woman, residing in the building. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased and two other women were going to Chowpatti on Monday night and were on the left side of the road. The driver of a victoria, which was going along the road, called out and tried to pull up, but the deceased got confused and was knocked down by the horse one of the wheels passing over her right thigh. She refused to go to hospital and was treated at home, where she died yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was reorded.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

The energy of Mr. Wolsely Charles is indefatigable. Nothing daunted by the official veto on the travelling of women from Europe to India, including artists he has succeeded in giving Bombay the productions of the latest of London Revues and Musical comedies. Certainly the "Girl in the Train" cannot be counted among the most up-to-date, and many can recall having seen it previously in Bombay but taking into consideration the existing circumstances, the paucity of artists, and the extremely limited amount of time available for rehearsing, when the repertoire is so varied, last night's performance was a credit to all concerned.
It is unnecessary to recapitulate this well-known plot of "The Girl in the Train" which centres round an episode in a corridor, which opening with gallantry ends in a divorce! Miss Dora Dolaro, in the part of Genda van der Loo, as usual charmed her audience, and her chorus in the song of the evening was heartily augmented by the House. We shall be truly sorry when this able artist departs from Bombay. Mr. Wolsely Charles as the President, Mr. Bernard Ansell as the Respondent—Karell, a part that suits him admirably, and Miss Guidici as the latter's wife were all admirable whilst Mr. Wal E. Kirby filled many minor roles with his usual zest, and Miss Alice May smiled more prettily than ever.
All are to be congratulated on the admirable interpretation of their roles and we hope that Mr. Wolsely Charles' latest production will draw such houses as his energy and that of his artists richly deserve.

OBJECTIONS TO A NEW CINEMA.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is through the columns of your esteemed paper that we wish to ventilate our grievance so as to bring it to the notice of the authorities. We are inhabitants of Girgaum near Mohun Buildings and our neighbourhood is mostly inhabited by respectable people and is also much congested. To the south of the famous Mohun Buildings is a plot of land which has got a Coach-factory, a press and fire-wood depot. The owner of that site intends letting that out as a site for Cinema and objections have been invited to the granting of License for such use. The grant of that license will be highly detrimental in several vital respects to the neighbourhood. In the first place the area of the site in question which is in the midst of buildings inhabited by respectable persons is not a large one; and the road also in its front, which has tram-lines laid upon, it, is not wide enough to admit of ingress and egress of a large crowd which a cinema performance must necessarily attract. There is also no footpath for that Road on its either side. The site in question on account of its situation and extent is not a desirable site for cinema. The evils due to the existence of a cinema must now be considered. The quiet and peace of the vicinity would be materially affected and the noise and bustle of the cinema would affect the health of the neighbourhood which is so congested. The above are some of the prominent evils to be expected to result from the grant of license for the use of the site in question for cinema performances, and we hope that the authorities will consider favourably all the abovementioned in the interests of the well-being of a large number of respectable persons who inhabit the neighbourhood and refuse to grant the license sought and thus prevent the infliction of further misery in a congested locality inhabited mainly by respectable classes.—Yours, etc.

"PUBLIC NUISANCE".

Bombay, 19th April, 1917.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

The Collector of Thana notifies that the following gentlemen have been elected as councillors of the Bandra Municipality for the triennium commencing from 1st June 1917:—
Ward A.—Mr. M. E. Kazi.
Ward B.—Mr. Rajaram Tukaram and Dr. F. Conceicao.
Ward C.—Mr. B. V. Gomes and Dr. P. A. Dias.
Ward D.—Mr. Natrajan.
Ward E.—Mr. G. H. Bowman.
Ward F.—Mr. Augustus Pereira.
Ward G.—Mr. J. L. Fernandez.
Ward H.—Messrs. P. V. Patil, E. A. Corke and G. R. Chanbal.

HOME RULE LEAGUE DADAR BRANCH.

The next meeting class will be taken up by Mr. Bhaskar Vishnu Phadake at 3 p.m., on Sunday the 22rd instant at Mr. Shvram's residence Anchri's House near Miranda's Chawl Lady Jamshedjee Road, Dadar, when he will give a discourse on "Education."

HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The fourth adjourned meeting to discuss the above subject was held last evening under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League at 6-30 p.m. in the Sandhurst High School, Girgaum. Mr. G. B. Vaidya was in the chair.
Mr. Mahadev Damodhar Altekar, having made some remarks on the objects of the Society said that unless the Society allowed some status in the religion the movement would bear no fruit.
Dr. Mahadev Mairal Suratkar, said that the word Hindu was wrongly defined by the Society and it would perhaps be harmful to the orthodox fold of the Hindu community. He further said that the idea of the Society was a nice one but they had to see whether it would bring good results or not.
The meeting was then adjourned till tomorrow evening till 5-30 p.m. in the Sandhurst High School.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The market for jute mill shares ruled dull and uninteresting with very little inquiry and lower prices ruling. There was practically nothing doing in coal shares which are being consistently neglected. Opinion is held that the War Loan is affecting the amount of capital available for stocks and shares. The following sales took place:—
Coal:—Empire 11.
Jute:—Barnagore ord 102; Belvedere ord 310; Clive ord 133, 134, 133, 132, 131, 134, 132/8, 133/8; Delta ord 340, 342; Howrah ord 299, 300, 302, 304; Kamarhatty ord 320, 312; Kinnison ord 500; Northbrook ord 29, 28/12 28/10; Standard ord 315.
Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66/12 to Rs. 67/4 and small lots were done at Rs. 67/8 to Rs. 67/10.

DEFENCE OF INDIA PASSPORT RULES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

The following Defence of India (Passport) Rules, 1917 are published by the Government of India Foreign and Political Department, dated the 5th March 1917.
In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—
1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Defence of India (Passport) Rules, 1917.
2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context.
"Passport" means a passport for the time being in force, issued or renewed not more than two years previously by or on bthalf of the Government of the country of which the person to whom it relates is a subject and, in the case of a person coming to India from any country other than the United Kingdom or a British possession issued or *vised* by the British Ambassador or British Consul in that country, to which passport there is attached a photograph of the person to whom it relates.
"Competent authority," means any person authorised by order in writing by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government to exercise the powers of a competent authority under these rules.
3. *Landing or embarking in British India without passport prohibited.*—No person coming from, or intending to proceed to, any place out of India shall, save as otherwise provided in these rules, land or embark at any port in British India unless he or she has in his or her possession a passport.
4. *Power to exempt persons from the operation of the rules.*—The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may by order in writing exempt, either absolutely or on such conditions as may be specified in the order, any person or class of persons from any of the provisions of these rules, and a competent authority may by like order and under like conditions exempt any person or class of persons from any of the said provisions.
5. *Penalties.*—Any person who,
(a) lands or embarks at any port in British India in contravention of rule 3;
(b) having been conditionally exempted from any of the provisions of these rules does any act in contravention of any condition specified in the order of exemption;
(c) for the purpose of obtaining a passport or an order of exemption from any provision of these rules, or for the purpose of obtaining the renewal or variation of a passport or order, either for himself, herself or for any other person, makes a false statement or false representation, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.
6. *Penalty for obstruction to authority acting under these rules.*—Any person who voluntarily obstructs or offers any resistance to, or impedes, or otherwise interferes with, a competent authority, or any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of such authority or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his duty under any of the provisions of these rules, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine, or with both
7. *Attempts.*—Any person who attempts to commit, or abets or attempts to abet the commission of, any act punishable under these rules shall be punishable in like manner as if he or she had committed the act.
8. *Power of arrest.*—(1) A competent authority or any officer of the Police or of the Customs Department, empowered by general or special order by the Local Government in this behalf, may arrest without a warrant any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his or her being concerned in an offence punishable under these rules.
(2) Every authority or officer making an arrest under this rule shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case, or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station.
9. *Exceptions.*—Nothing in these rules shall apply to—
(a) any person whose age is, or appears to the competent authority to be, less than fifteen years;
(b) any member of his Majesty's naval or military forces or of the Indian Marine Service entering or leaving British India on duty;
(c) any member of the crew of any vessel who has been lawfully engaged as such in any country outside India and who leaves British India in continuation of the same voyage in the same vessel, or any member of the crew of any vessel who has been lawfully engaged in British India for an oversea voyage who satisfies a competent authority that he is by occupation a seafaring man;
(d) any *bona fide* labourer proceeding to, or returning from, the Malay States or Ceylon; and
(e) any *bona fide* Mahomedan pilgrim proceeding to, or returning from, Jeddah or Basra.

AS ORATOR.

"Sir J. M. Barrie on one occasion watched Lord Rosebery to see how a great speech was made," says the Parliamentary correspondent of the "British Weekly." "Those who watched Mr. Lloyd George knew, as Barrie knew, that the secret could not be discovered. It lay in genius. Mr. Lloyd George has delivered more eloquent speeches, more flashing, fiery, impassioned speeches; he has delivered speeches which have had more of this or that element of oratory; he never delivered a speech which more thoroughly attained its object. And that object was the highest at which even he ever aimed."

THE NOTICE ON MR. GANDHI

HOW THE ORDER CAME TO BE SERVED.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANKIPUR, April 17.

I feel sure you will be interested in the following facts, and I trust you will give them due publicity with editorial comments of your own.
The question of the relations between the Planters and the Ryots in the Tirhut or North Behar districts was for the first time taken up at the last Session of the Indian National Congress, and a resolution was recorded thereon. Mr. Gandhi was requested to speak to the resolution, but he declined to do so on the ground that he had no first-hand knowledge. He was thereupon invited by some of the Behar delegates to investigate the question personally and he promised to come over to do so. He accordingly arrived at Bankipur about a week back, and proceeded from there to Muzaffarpur. Here he had interviews with the Commissioner and the Secretary of the Planters' Association. It is understood that the Commissioner was anxious that Mr. Gandhi should go back, and dissuaded him from proceeding to Motihari. Mr. Gandhi, however, could not see his way to comply with the Commissioner's suggestion, as he assured him that his mission was one of peace with honour and there was no reason to apprehend that he would be a party to anything calculated to widen the breach between the Planters and the Ryots. He accordingly proceeded to Motihari with a view to record statements of tenants as he had done in Muzaffarpur. I am informed now that a notice under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure has been served on Mr. Gandhi requiring him to leave the place but that Mr. Gandhi has replied saying that he is unable to do so and is prepared to suffer the penalty. As the matter is one of great public importance, I have thought it my duty to inform you of it. I shall send you further communication on the subject about later developments.
[We have received an Associated Press telegram which contains facts similar to those stated above.]

PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 19.

The local papers, comment on the Gandhi incident as follows:—
The "Madras Times" thinks that the notice on Mr. M. K. Gandhi was a great mistake and suggests great want of tact.
The "Indian Patriot" thinks that it would be criminal folly to have each and every man arraigned against the Government at this hour.
The "Hindu" says that the magistrate's direction is a virtual order of deportation, which is not contemplated by section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and refers to the magistrate's action as unjustifiable and perverse.
The "New India" thinks that the forcible stoppage of Mr. Gandhi's enquiries is natural, as much is taking place, which it is vital to conceal, and adds that all India will watch with the keenest interest and with readiness to help the gallant action of the apostle of passive resistance and champion of the poor.

DEMOLITION OF SHEDS AT HINDU CEMETERY.

With reference to the correspondence that has already appeared on the above subject in our columns, Mr. M. M. Khandray writes taking objection to the attitude of the Managing Committee of the Cemetery in connection with the demolition of two sheds built by members of the Telugu community. The Hon Secretaries of the Cemetery say in their reply to Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji's letter as follows: "We are desired by the Managing Committee to say that the sheds in question were scarcely used and the Committee have had to pull them down to provide additional space for infant burials which was absolutely necessary." Admitting the necessity for additional space, the correspondent asks if it is right that the Committee should proceed with the work of demolition of sheds of such long standing without consulting the parties or communities who erected these sheds in memory of their relatives or for some charitable purpose.

HOW GERMANY'S MINISTER TRAVELLED TO CHINA.

Admiral Dewey once had to teach a certain German Lieutenant von Hintze manners at Manila.
"Possibly that is why he went through America as well as England incognito on his way from Mexico to Germany in August 1914, to ask for active sea service," says the New York "Outlook." "The Kaiser, appreciating the so-clever joke, made him his Minister to China, and told him to go back by the same route and through America.
"Speaking English and French perfectly, without a trace of guttural accent, armed with some sort of a passport, Admiral von Hintze recrossed the Atlantic, and went to San Francisco. He arrived in Shanghai much later—January 9, 1915, to be exact—as *supercargo* of the small Norwegian tramp ship Christian Borg from Seattle. He was at a small hotel in Shanghai for ten days, and then, taking train, descended at the Choimmen station in Peking as H. E. the German Minister, and was received with all the honours due to his rank."

WAR LOAN

BENGAL STILL LAGGING BEHIND.

ALL-INDIA EFFORT EXCEEDS 13½ CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total applications up to 7 p.m. on 19th April, Rs. 13,68,09,100.

	Rs.
Bombay ..	..5,61,40,400*
Bengal ..	..4,44,85,900
Madras ..	.. 35,08,600
United Provinces ..	88,12,100
Punjab ..	.. 97,77,900
Burma ..	.. 45,93,000
Bihar and Orissa ..	12,66,600
Central Provinces ..	19,69,000
Assam ..	.. 2,52,200
Minor Administrations.	32,46,000
Total ..	..13,40,51,700†

*Exclusive of Rs. 7,61,125 through Post Office till 10th April.
†Exclusive of Rs. 27,57,400 through Post Office till 10th April.

POST OFFICES SECTION.

The following is a statement of subscriptions received in the Town and Island of Bombay:—

	on 18-4-117. Rs.	Total up to date. Rs.
War Loan	1,000-0	91,802-8
War Bonds	6,475-0	3,44,975-0
Cash Certificates	31,449-8	4,00,954-4
Total Rs.	38,924-8	8,36,731-12

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WAR LOAN.

FACILITIES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 19.

The details were recently published of two schemes for assisting the Indian War Loan, by means of monthly deductions from their pay, the first of which enabling the monthly payments to be spread over ten months, was open to all Government servants throughout India, the second scheme, which originated with the Bank of Bengal enabled the period of payment to be prolonged to two years. But it was confined at the outset to officers of Government serving in the Bengal Presidency, and in certain other provinces in which the Bank of Bengal operates. The Government of India are now glad to be able to announce that the Banks of Bombay and Madras have consented to offer to all Government servants employed in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies exactly the same facilities for subscribing to the war loan by means of 24 monthly deductions from their pay as are afforded by the Bank of Bengal's scheme.
The Bank of Bengal scheme is also declared applicable to the United Provinces, Assam and Delhi.

MADRAS, April 19.

The "Madras Times," this evening publishes a full page facsimile of a letter written by Lord Pentland, to Sir Bernard Hunter, President of the War Loan Committee expressing his confidence that the people of all classes in the Presidency, will show their loyalty by investing in the War Loan and helping England and her allies to win the war.

BHOR STATE'S LOYAL SUPPORT.

His Highness Shrimant Pantsaheb Sachiv, Chief of Bhor, has decided to invest four lakhs of rupees in purchasing the War Bonds of 1920 and 1922. This sum represents one year's revenue of the State. His Highness generously contributed Rs. 110,000 to the War Relief Fund in 1914 and 1916. Steps are being taken to raise a further contribution of about a lakh of rupees to the War Loan from the subjects of the Bhor State.

THE WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regard to the W. I. T. C. War Loan Lottery the answers to the following two questions would interest the intending purchasers of tickets:—
(1) Will the prize winners be liable for Income Tax and Super Tax, as the case may be, on the prizes won in the Lottery?
(2) If, as I think, the first question be answered in the affirmative, will the Income Tax Collector accept payment of such Income Tax and Super Tax in War Bonds or will it be necessary to pay cash?—Yours, etc.,

"CAUTIOUS."

April 19th, 1917.

The export of rice from any port in Burma to Calcutta is prohibited.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 20, 1917.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S APOLOGIA.
II

We dealt yesterday with some of the general, but important, aspects of Mr. MacDonald's apologia. Reading the article one finds that more than once Mr. MacDonald has got hold of the right end of a principle, so to say, but goes all wrong in trying to apply it. He has some shrewd perceptions,—one or two even obsess him,—yet he fails deplorably to pursue then logically, much less faithfully. The whole manner of his article, indeed, affords a reliable index to his work as a Commissioner. There is no dearth of good intentions on the part of Mr. MacDonald regarding India: only the suggestions in which they find expression are disastrously antithetical. Take for instance the reform of the Civil Service with special reference to correcting its non-Indian exclusiveness which borders at present on the anti-Indian. Mr. MacDonald is under no illusion as to the facts of the case. He admits that "the Government of India is a bureaucracy (I do not use the word in an offensive sense)" in which "practically all the posts that dominate Indian administration are held by Europeans",—a circumstance upon which educated Indians have been "casting critical eyes." Mr. MacDonald does not exactly disapprove of this critical attitude: "Western education gave Western political ideas to the Indian mind", and he would not quarrel with the consequences. He further recognises that

> "Sovereigns, Viceroys, Secretaries of State, and the House of Commons for three-quarters of a century have been telling him (the educated Indian) that no bar of race or colour obstructs his way into that bureaucracy, but he tells you . . . that hope deferred makes the heart sick, and he produces tabulated statements of salaries and posts to show you that proclamations and professions given to the ear have not been fulfilled in the act. I do not think that anyone who heard the evidence brought before us will doubt his conclusions. We have not denied his claims, but we have not met them."

It will thus appear that Mr. MacDonald's own conclusions are anything but unintelligent. Indeed he is quite adequately clear-headed on the facts of the situation, as when he says:

> "If we trust the Indians they must be there (in the Indian Civil Service); if we do not trust them we ought to say so without equivocation, and tell them they are not yet to get there. To say we trust them, and at the same time to create effective barriers formed out of their circumstances is the very worst policy we could adopt—unless it be to admit a few and then treat them unfairly and not regard them as equals when they are there."

And where has all this wise grasp of the problem led Mr. MacDonald? Into proposals which, according to his old and sedate friend, Mr. Basu, are "an insult to our common sense." Mr. MacDonald's own elaborate justification of the "reform" put forward by him and his colleagues of the Commission are mainly interesting for the unconscious study they afford of how an acute mind can warp itself and nullify a useful intelligence by obsessions of its own creation. Referring to the long-standing proposal for simultaneous Civil Service examinations which was regarded as the only practical way of reconciling Indian with Imperial claims on the basis of British rule, Mr. MacDonald is frank enough to say that: "Half a century ago liberal opinions regarding Indian administration were more prevalent than they have been latterly, and this scheme was very nearly adopted, but with the growth of the modern ideas of Imperialism it fell into disfavour." Having said that much, and even recounted some of the "trumped-up" objections to the suggestion, Mr. MacDonald evades in the article, as he did in the Commission's report, a courageous and straight-forward assertion inaction of the principle he seems to favour. He goes in for a long-winded recapitulation of the familiar story of the denationalising tendencies of European education on Indians. "It imposes in too many cases a mere western veneer on an oriental ground, it produces a mental and spiritual chaos, it uproots from one culture without rooting in another," etc., etc. These platitudes, of course, are half-truths within obvious limits, and painfully familiar to everyone. But they are essentially no more true than would be the case in parallel circumstances if English youths were obliged to go to Japan or France under the stress of a foreign rule to qualify for careers in their own country. Everyone would be "denationalised" in a sense, and within limits, on those terms. But Mr. Ramsay MacDonald for all his laborious study of Indian questions and his personal friendship with Indians has learnt nothing if he has not learnt that western education has been essentially a *nationalising* rather than a *denationalising* factor among the vast majority of Indians. Some of the foremost leaders of the national movement,—including both Arabindo Ghose and Surendranath Banerjea,—derived their inspiration from their European education, and some of the keenest of the younger minds to-day that have devoted themselves to nationalist work are the sturdier for their English training. Under the circumstances it is mere nonsense for Mr. MacDonald or anyone else to say, with the unctuous air of summing up eternal wisdom that, —"Experience has abundantly shown that the bringing of Indians to this country to be educated is by no means an unmixed blessing to anyone concerned." Simultaneous examination was not, and is not, wanted because of the fear that the inevitable admission of a fair number of Indians into the Civil Service on the strength of their own abilities would tend to do away with what constitutes, on Mr. MacDonald's own admission, a virtual British monopoly at present, and by facing that truth without equivocation and quibble he will save his own time and that of others if discussion of plans for the future are not to be entirely in vain. We have indicated the beginning of Mr. MacDonald's deplorable departure from the safe anchorage of sound political principle, and need not waste further space over his pathetic and pointless attempts at justification of the recommendation at which he and his colleagues arrived by dint of compromise.

Compromise, indeed, and of the most footling and unfruitful character, is the key-note of the services Mr. MacDonald has rendered as a Royal Commissioner, and apparently of his whole attitude to the principles which should govern Indian progress in the future. Take for instance a question on which he appears to claim to have held out: "My only vital disagreement with my colleagues was upon education," he says, and then ". . . though the Commission's recommendations would remove some of the difficulties, I think the whole problem has to be faced with thoroughness and courage and with minds completely detached from English University assumptions and prejudices." So that even a Royal Commission apparently does not provide Mr. MacDonald with an opportunity to try and be "thorough" and "courageous." Who told him, one wonders, that it was the correct thing for him to interpret his duties on the Commission in terms of mere compromise? Why could be not have said all he wanted to say, all that he felt would assist the ultimate solution of the Indian question, in its broad outline, which was the precise object of the enquiry with which he together with his colleagues had been entrusted? After all Royal Commissions are not appointed every day, and the next one will probably not come in Mr. MacDonald's or our time. The more one goes into his reasonings and his statements the more convinced one is that Mr. MacDonald got started altogether on wrong lines. He misconceived his mission, he strayed from principles in practice to which he avows allegiance in theory, and a true friend of India, in intention and sympathy, as we still believe him to be, he had nothing better to suggest and no finer point of view to stand up for than that of,—Sir Valentine Chirol! It is most sad. We earnestly trust Mr. MacDonald will yet shake himsef free from the effects of the apparently perilous associations of his recent past, and acquit himself like the signally able and honest man that he is and as the friend which India would fain still recognise in him.

THE ORDER ON MR GANDHI.

We trust that higher authority will lose no time in rectifying the blunder of the local authorities in Behar who are responsible for serving an order on Mr. Gandhi under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code to leave the District of Champaran. The order from every point of view seems absolutely without justification, and one canno avoid the reflection that the relations between the Behar planters and the ryots must be in a very undesirable state if it is feared that the mere arrival of Mr. Gandhi to investigate conditions would act like a lighted torch to inflammable material. That there is grave discontent among the ryots and has been for a very long time past is notorious, but into the merits of that we need not enter at present. What is quite certain in the minds of those who know Mr. Gandhi is that there was not the least likelihood that, while conducting his investigation, he would do anything calculated to provoke disorder, but on the contrary would use the influence which he so readily establishes over those of his countrymen with whom he comes into contact to discourage anything of the kind. If Mr. Gandhi, having made his investigation and satisfied himself that there were wrongs to be righted and grievances to be redressed, then found that public ventilation of the matter and representations to the Government were of no avail, he would probably after, and only after, the most patient effort to achieve his object by other means inaugurate a passive resistance movement. But there would be a very long road to be traversed before even that peaceful method became a matter of immediate concern. We can hardly suppose that the officials of the Champaran district are under the delusion that Mr. Gandhi is a wild firebrand who would go among the ryots with the mere object of stirring up discontent and creating riots. But it is impossible to see what other justification could be advanced for their arbitrary and extraordinary action, which will be regarded all over the country as an abuse of the powers placed in their hands by the provision of the Criminal Procedure Code If this provision were to be allowed, at the instance of interested persons, to be used for the prevention of peaceful investigation of conditions of labour whether in Behar or elsewhere, the people of India might as well be told that the Government did not want impartial investigation of alleged wrongs, in spite of Lord Chelmsford's assurances to his American interviewer, and that they preferred to allow their officials to stifle enquiry rather than take the risk of having wrong exposed. That, however, would be Tsardom pure and simple and we cannot believe that the Government of India, whatever the Government of Behar may think, will allow the action of the Champaran officials to stand unrebuked. For the present we prefer to leave it at that, in the hope that we shall hear in the course of a few hours that the order has been rescinded.

Official and Personal.

Babu Bepin Chandra Pal is due to arrive in Bombay by the Gujarat Mail this morning.

We have much pleasure in announcing that Lieut. A. Y. Dabholkar I.M.S., has recently been awarded the Military Cross for gallantry. Lieut. Dabholkar was first wounded on February 25, and again on March 9, last and had only rejoined his regiment on the 25th of the last month.

ITALIAN SHIPPING LOSS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., April 19.

An Italian naval communique says during the week ending 15th 454 ships arrived in Italy and 419 left. Five Italian ships under 3,500 tons, were sunk, and two sailing ships under 150 tons.

Notes of the Day.

British Parliament's Welcome.

It was of course appropriate and necessary that the British Parliament should have formally welcomed America to the ranks of the Grand Alliance, for her coming into the war at this stage is an event of great moral significance apart from the ordinary and obvious considerations. It is therefore all the greater pity that some one more competent than Mr. Bonar Law was not entrusted with the resolution moved in the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour was pre-eminently the right man for the task, and would have acquitted himself better than anyone else with the exception of Mr. Asquith. As it turned out Mr. Asquith made the most felicitous and fitting speech, so far as one may judge from the summary. Mr. Bonar Law clearly overdid the laudatory part of it. All the same the sentiments of the British people are sufficiently well-known and appreciated in the United States.

The Exemption Tribunal.

It is gratifying to note that the Bombay Exemption Tribunal, under advice from the military authorities, has revised its conception of its duties. In a wholly admirable statement yesterday the President announced that the only task of the Tribunal was to grant exemption to those who were engaged on work of national importance, and we take it that in future, unless a claimant to exemption can show that it is more important for him to remain in his present job than to have his services placed at the disposal of the military authorities in some capacity or another, his application will be refused. As the President stated, the Selection Committee will have absolute discretion in allotting to each conscript the duty that he can reasonably be called upon to perform, though we hope that does not mean that the Committee will fall into the errors that were at first made by the Tribunal. Now that this question has been settled as far as the Bombay Tribunal is concerned, we should like to know that the matter will be placed on a similar footing in other centres, especially Calcutta, where exemption seems to be granted on the most flimsy grounds.

The Indentured Labour Conference.

The personnel of the representation that India will have at the forthcoming Conference on Emigration in London cannot be regarded as very satisfactory even though, at first sight, the fact that as many as six gentlemen have been selected for the task might seem imposing. But though Sir S. P. Sinha is one of them, it is noteworthy that all these gentlemen are to represent the India Office and not India. We do not suggest that the India Office will not desire to put forward the view of India in this matter. But this is essentially a matter in which the official, who may be tempted to accept compromise, should be subordinated to non-official representation. At all events, if the Secretary of State has been careful to select Mr. Marjoribanks, the author of a discredited report, as having expert knowledge of the conditions of recruitment of labour, he might as well have been mindful enough of the interests of the emigrants to invite a non-official like Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Andrews or Mr. Polak, having personal experience of the conditions of, and known sympathy with, the emigrant, to present the point of view of the latter. The Secretary of State ought to be given to understand that India has no confidence in Mr. Marjoribanks.

The Health of the City.

Though it is hazardous to state whether we have passed through the worst of the plague season yet, signs are not wanting to show that the health of Bombay is gradually improving. Last week's vital returns show a welcome decline of the general death-rate from 40.03 to 35.83, the total number of deaths recorded being 675 or 79 less than the previous week's total. Plague registered 79 attacks and 64 deaths, being 14 attacks and 16 deaths less than in the previous week, while small-pox declined to 19 attacks and 14 deaths. Cholera cases continued to be absent. It is pertinent to note in regard to plague that in the corresponding week of 1916, there were no less than 148 fatal cases and the mean of the past quinquennium was also as high as 158. The mortality last week from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Phthisis 31, other diseases of the respiratory system 223, tubercular diseases 14, malaria 7, enteric 1, diarrhoea 30, dysentery 13, debility 39 and old age 23. There were 351 live births during the week, in addition to 27 still-births and 11 premature births.

Lawyers and the Vice-Chancellorship.

Speaking on behalf of the members of the Bombay Bar who entertained the new Vice-Chancellor to dinner on Saturday, Mr. Bahadurji took considerable pride in the fact that a lawyer had been called to this post of honour. In this connection, Mr. Setalvad himself recalled that the legal profession has been singularly fortunate in claiming a majority of Indian Vice-Chancellors of our University. Not only have four of the five Vice-Chancellors, he added, been members of this profession, but the examination of the whole lists of Vice-Chancellors, European as well as Indian, showed that a great number of them were lawyers. A similar examination, in regard to other Indian Universities, will probably reveal the same result. And this might well provide food for thought to those numerous critics in this country who never lose any opportunity of deriding the influence of lawyers in Indian politics,—especially in view of the fact that the Vice-Chancellors are not elected by Fellows of the University but are appointed by the Government.

Lawyers at the Imperial Conference.

In this connection it will not be out of place to quote, for the benefit of these critics, the following from the "Law Journal":

> 'How large a part lawyers take in the government of the Empire will be signally shown at the Imperial Conference. All the Dominions, with the single exception of New Zealand, will be represented by lawyers; Australia by Mr. W. M. Hughes and Sir W. H. Irvine; Canada by Sir Robert Borden; Newfoundland by Sir Edward Morris; South Africa by General Smuts; and India by Sir S. P. Sinha. Of the fourteen Colonial and Indian statesmen who will attend the Conference, six, therefore, are men practised in the law. The Conference, which will, of course, be presided over by Mr. Lloyd George, will be an unexampled demonstration of the great part now played by the lawyer in politics."

Lands for the Depressed.

Apart from the irrational prejudices of Hindu society, the problem of the socalled depressed classes is mainly an economic one. Experience has shown that once the members of these classes are enabled, by some good fortune, to rise financially above the miserable level of poverty to which the social customs of their co-religionists have consigned them, the mark of degradation tends, under the influence of changed and changing forces in the life of the people, to fade away. The Travancore Durbar, it is satisfactory to note, have realized the force of this tendency and have suited their action accordingly. As the telegram states, after a long period of consideration, they now feel that the time has come for laying down a definite policy in regard to the assignment to these classes of lands for habitation and cultivation,—in order to enable them to attain an independent economic existence and a rising social status. It is especially noteworthy that the concession is to apply without distinction of the religion to which the members of these classes may belong.

The Mote and the Beam.

The other day we had occasion to congratulate the Government of Madras on their belated instructions to various departments to practise rigorous economy in the use of paper and stationery. In face of this it is astonishing to find that the Government still indulges in unnecessary extravagances of its own in this respect. It has just published from the Government Branch Press, Ootacamund, the report of the fifteenth, and from the Government Press, Madras, the report of the sixteenth, tour of Lord Pentland. The former contains 102 pages excluding the index and covers a six days' tour, while the latter, 55 pages in length, describes a tour that lasted from October 16 to 25 last. The reports are bound in cloth covers, gilt lettered, and the paper used is the most expensive possible. Of course much of the space is taken up by the addresses and the replies thereto. But that is not all. The compilers have been so anxious to satisfy the curious public as to favour them with a list of "persons who met his Excellency" and with the tour time-table which takes up several pages! Apart from the absolute superfluity of a report of this character in these times,—especially as the doings of Governors are faithfully chronicled by an indulgent press, it might at least have been expected, as "New India," points out, that cheap paper would have been used, and the highly glazed variety actually employed reserved for special work needing elaborate production. It is to be hoped that such unnecessary and gross extravagance will not be repeated, and that the Madras Government, while it very properly enjoins economy on its departmental officials, will look to its own need for reform in this matter.

Austrians and the War.

Some insight into the real situation in Austria is afforded by the new method adopted by the Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung" of publishing short and poignant paragraphs illustrating the miseries of war. The object of publishing these paragraphs does not seem to be to raise the despondent spirits of its readers, but rather to intensify them. A specimen will be enough:

> "In Gaimberg, in the Tyrol, there was a family which gave five sons to the army. Two of the sons are missing; they have probably fallen. The eldest died a hero's death in Serbia. The mother was delicate and, borne down with sorrow, followed her eldest child to the grave. Another boy was killed when Przemysl was taken by the Russians. The father became ill, and last December he also was carried to the grave. Finally came the news that the fifth son had died a prisoner in Russia. Two sisters and an imbecile brother are left to till their land. Before the war this was a happy family, living their peaceful life on their farm."

BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESSES.

MANY TOWNS AND VILLAGES CAPTURED.

BRITISH GAIN ON THE SCARPE.

BRITISH GAIN ON THE SCARPE.

FURTHER CAPTURE OF FRONT LINE S.-E. OF LOOS.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 12 noon, April 19.

This evening's British communiqué says we gained ground during the night on the left bank of the Scarpe eastward of Fampoux, and captured this morning a further portion of the front line system south-eastward of Loos.

Our aeroplanes last night obtained hits on an enemy train, two columns of mechanical transport and a transport park. Great damage was done in each case.

BRITISH AIR ACTIVITY.

400 DAILY CROSSINGS OF GERMAN LINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
Recd. 8-20 p.m., April 19.
LONDON, April 19.

Correspondents at Headquarters state that steady rain and thick mist are robbing the British air supremacy of observation. Since the battle of Arras began the British airmen have made 400 daily crossings of the German line, taking photographs and enabling the gunners to smash enemy batteries and emplacements.

The guns captured represent a third of the enemy's artillery. The Cordon round Lens is now nearly a semicircle.

The British patrols are within 400 yards of streets leading to the centre of the town.

The German damming of the Souchez river has flooded a portion of Lens and some suburbs have been inundated by means of mines.

MESOPOTAMIA DAY IN LONDON.

EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF MESOPOTAMIA COMFORTS FUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 19.

To-day is Mesopotamia Day in London and many provincial cities and towns and medallions and other emblems are being sold every where on behalf of the Mesopotamia Comforts Fund.

General Maude has telegraphed to his daughter Stella, who is the honorary organiser of celebration:—Best wishes for success of day. Gifts so kindly provided by Comforts Fund are most gratefully appreciated by gallant soldiers, who have fought and are fighting so splendidly.

FOOD-CONTROL.

RESTRICTED USE OF SUGAR AND WHEAT FLOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 12 noon, April 19.

The Press Bureau states that under Lord Devonport's order light pastries, muffins, crumpets, teacakes and ornamental cakes are prohibited. Buns and scones must contain only fifty per cent. of wheaten flour and cakes thirty per cent. Cakes and biscuits will be allowed fifteen per cent of sugar and buns ten per cent. Scones must be made without sugar.

JAPANESE DELEGATES TO COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR'S SPEECH AT COMMONS ENTERTAINMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 19.

The Japanese Ambassador and the Japanese delegates to the Allied Commercial Conference in Rome were the guests to luncheon of the House of Commons.

The Ambassador dwelt on the possibility of a war of commerce after the war and said, it was high time for the Allies to take steps to protect themselves against such an eventuality.

The Ambassador said that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was stronger than ever. It was Japan's mission to maintain peace and preserve order in the Far East.

He congratulated Great Britain on her victorious on the western front which were the herald of greater things to come.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

THE WEEK'S LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., April 19.

The Admiralty announces that arrivals during the week numbered 2379 and sailings 2331. Nineteen vessels over 1,600 tons, were sunk and nine under 1,600. Fifteen were unsuccessfully attacked. Twelve fishing boats were sunk.

1,25,000 CANADIANS IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Red. 4-40 p.m., April 19.

Sir Robert Borden stated to-day that there were at present 125,000 Canadians in France.

HUN DEVASTATION.

BURNING OF BRAILA AND FOCSANI.

SYMPTOMATIC OF EARLY GERMAN WITHDRAWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 12 noon, April 19.

It is reported from Jassy that the Germans have burnt Braila and Focsani. The Roumanian military authorities consider this to be symptomatic of an early German withdrawal.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN BERLIN.

WANTED MORE BREAD, REFORMS AND ESPECIALLY PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 18.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., April 19.

The "Vorwaerts" declares that the Berlin strikers who have resumed work want more bread, political reforms and especially peace. It urges Government to act accordingly.

GERMAN GOVERNOR OF BELGIUM DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 19.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., April 19.

London, April 18th:—A telegram from Brussels states that Governor-General Bissing is dead

OPERATIONS ON AUSTRIAN FRONT.

AT A COMPLETE STAND STILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERNE, April 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 19.

It is reported from Vienna that the operations on the Austrian front are at a complete standstill.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS ON GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, April 14.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 19.

The Government has prohibited vessels from navigating in inland waters under the German flag and has withdrawn licences from the German pilots.

The Ministry of Justice has ordered that all cases in which the Germans are defendants shall be tried by the Dutch consular authorities, unless neutrality or safety of state is concerned.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIPS.

SUNK NEAR DUTCH COAST.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
PARIS, April 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 19.

Four Belgian Relief Ships provided with safe conducts have recently been sunk outside the danger zone near the Dutch coast.

The French Government has requested the King of Spain to intervene at Berlin.

RUSSIA'S "GREAT LIBERTY LOAN."

APPEAL FOR SAFEGUARDING NEW LIBERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, April 18.
Recd. 12 noon, April 19.

In connection with the opening of the 'great liberty loan' the Government has issued an appeal pointing out that the enemy's aim is to restore the old regime, therefore it is Russia's duty to subscribe to the loan and so ensure victory and safeguard the new liberty.

RUSSIA AND SEPARATE PEACE.

GOVERNMENT NOT YIELDING TO OVERTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, April 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 19.

The Associated Press of America states assurances have reached Washington that under no conditions at present conceivable, will the provisional government in Russia yield to the overtures of the Austrian and German Socialists for a separate peace. It is authoritatively learned that, so far from contemplating any peace on the basis of the existing Governments, the advanced Socialists in Russia want to carry their democratising ideas into the Central Empires and appeal to the Austrian and the German Socialists to revolt and overthrow their Monarchies and establish Republics instead.

BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESSES.

MANY NEW POSITIONS CAPTURED.

ENEMY FLEEING IN DISORDER.

OVER 17,000 PRISONERS TAKEN SO FAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., April 19.

Last night's French communiqué says south of St. Quentin after lively bombardment, the Germans attacked east of Gauchy. The first attempt was stopped dead by our fire. The second was more violent and resulted in fractions of the enemy penetrating the advanced trenches, but these were all killed or captured by an immediate counter-attack and our line was completely restored.

BETWEEN SOISSONS AND AUBERIVE.

We vigorously continued the offensive at various points between Soissons and Auberive in spite of a persistent bad weather and the operations in the west attacking their front. We were brilliantly successful.

VILLAGES AND TOWNS CAPTURED.

North of Chavonne we captured the village of Ostel and drove back the enemy a kilometre northwards. We captured Braye-en-Laonnoise and all the ground eastwards to the vicinity of Courtecon. Under vigorous pressure of the infantry and murderous fire of the artillery the enemy fled in disoder abandoning much material, his depots and food. One single regiment took three hundred prisoners belonging to seven different regiments. We captured nineteen guns including five howitzers.

South of Laffaux our troops, covered by a divisional cavalry, broke up the enemy and captured Nanteuil-en-Fosse. Finally, south of the Aisne, a spirited attack captured the bridge-head between Conde and Vailly and the whole of Vailly.

SURRENDER OF AN ENEMY UNIT.

An important unit was surrounded in forest of Ville-au-Bois and laid down its arms. The total prisoners were 1,300 with 180 mitrailleuses.

The Germans at 4-30 in the afternoon furiously counter-attacked with two divisions between Juvincourt and the Aisne. Our barrages and machine-gun fire shattered the attack and inflicted sanguinary losses on the enemy, who nowhere was able to approach our lines.

A RUSSIAN CAPTURE.

East of Courcy a Russian brigade crowned the successes by capturing a fortified work and taking prisoners. We took twenty-four heavy and field guns in the whole of this region, and three five-inchers each with a thousand rounds, which were immediately employed against the enemy.

CAPTURES IN CHAMPAGNE.

We reduced several centres of resistance and captured strong points in the Champagne where twenty guns, including eight heavy ones, and five hundred new prisoners were captured. The number of unwounded prisoners sent back since the opening of the battle exceeds 17,000. Seventy-five guns have hitherto been counted.

proaches to Brayesen-Laonnais into which our patrols penetrated taking 250 prisoners.

In the sector of Ville-au-Bois, which we captured, we have taken several fortified works, also in the woods east of these, taking 400 prisoners.

In the Champagne counter-attacks against our positions on both sides of Mont Cornillet were stopped short by our fire, resulting in bloody enemy losses.

14,000 PRISONERS SINCE 16TH APRIL.

The artillery duel was violent over the great part of the attacking front. The enemy had withdrawn his heavy and field artillery to the rear, nevertheless we captured twelve guns, including three heavy guns, a considerable quantity of machine-guns, and numerous trench engines. We have taken 14,000 prisoners since the 16th.

FIGHTING ROUND CRAONNE.

FRESH FIGHTS IN CHAMPAGNE BEGIN AGAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., April 19.

A wireless German communiqué says a nocturnal attack brought the enemy a small gain of territory near Braye on the Aisne. The second French attack after the failure, in the morning, is now in progress on both sides of Craonne.

Fresh fights began in the Champagne this afternoon.

FRESH SUCCESSES NORTH OF SOISSONS.

ENEMY'S BLOODY REPULSE IN CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 4-25 p.m., April 19.

A French communiqué says in the region south of St. Quentin there has been very great mutual artillery activity. South of the Oise and east of the lower Crucy forest there have been numerous patrol engagements.

Between Soissons and Auberive we carried out during the night operations of detail, securing us considerable advantages. To the west a brilliant action gave us the village of Chavonne and complete possession of Chivy. North-east of these places we carried the whole ground as far as the ap-

600FT. HIGH HILL OF SOUPIR HELD.

FRENCH TACTICS OF ALTERNATING BLOWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 8-20 p.m., April 19.

The successes mentioned in the French communiqué last night were gained on the same front as in the battle of the 10th instant. Thus the French are continuing the tactics of alternating blows. They yesterday smashed the salient, south-west of Laon, and with the captures of Nanteuil and Vailly secured a footing on the great Laon-Craonne plateau, the capture of which cost Napoleon a fifth of his effectives in 1814.

Whether the French will to-day attempt to storm the plateau, frontally is not yet clear. They may prefer a turning movement between Berryaubac and Rheims. The possession of Villeaubois will give elbow-room for communications at Berryaubac, which is an important junction of roads and canals. The capture of Ostel shows that the French hold the 600 feet high hill of Cour-de-Soupir dominating Chavonnes. It is noteworthy that it was near Soupir that General Haig forced the passage of the Aisne in September 1914.

The mention of Courcy shows that the Russians are pushing the encirclement of the Brimont Hill.

ALLIES PERMITTED TO RECRUIT IN U. S.

500 AMERICAN RAILWAY EXPERTS FOR RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 19.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 19.

The Senate and the House of Representatives have passed a bill permitting the Allies to recruit their citizens in the United States.

Arrangements are being made to send 500 American railway experts to reorganise the Russian railways.

SATISFACTORY CONDITION OF RUSSIAN ARMY.

MINISTERS' VISIT TO HEADQUARTERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, April 18.
Recd. 5-20 p.m., April 19.

The Premier and other ministers visited the headquarters to discuss questions regarding the provisioning of armies. They noted that the general situation of the army as compared with the end of March was considerably improved, especially in connection with the supply of foodstuffs. Indeed, the armies are now well provisioned.

The Minister of Agriculture stated that it would be his duty to meet every requirement of the armies in the matter of provisioning.

"QUITE READY TO ENCOUNTER THE ENEMY."

The Premier declared that the unrest, which the army showed at the first stage of the revolution, had completely disappeared. The fighting spirit was daily improving, while the discipline was excellent and the army was quite ready, to encounter the enemy.

General Kormloff, commanding the troops in Petrograd, has issued a proclamation calling on people to return the 40,000 rifles and 30,000 revolvers taken from the military stores during the revolution.

AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO WAR.

WELCOME BY BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

RESOLUTION PASSED IN BOTH HOUSES.

CELEBRATION OF "AMERICA'S DAY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., April 19.

The British Parliament's welcome to the new great Ally, the United States, was given to-day when the resolution already cabled was moved by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons, in the absence of Mr. Lloyd George who is on the Continent, and by Lord Curzon in the House of Lords.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil stated that America had not formally adhered to the Allies' agreement not to make a separate peace.

"AMERICA'S DAY."

Sir Alfred Mond stated that the Stars and Stripes would be flown alongside the Union Jack on all Government buildings on Friday, "America's Day." He also announced that the British and American Governments were jointly considering the question of construction of aircraft.

MR. BONAR LAW'S WELCOME.

Mr. Bonar Law, moving the resolution, said not only the Members of the House of Commons but all people of the British Empire and the Allied countries welcomed the adhesion of the new Ally with heartfelt sympathy, not only as the greatest event, but, as he hoped and believed, as the turning point of the war. The New World had stepped in to redress the balance of the Old. The United States possessed probably in a greater degree than any other nation resources which in the long run were decisive in war.

The quality of her people had been shown nearly sixty years ago in the struggle, which was essentially not dissimilar from the present. Since then the Americans had shown resource, energy and adaptableness in peace. The same qualities would be applied equally successfully to the war. Since her entry into the war America had already shown her enemies they must beware of her and in spite of the fact that the path immediately ahead of us had never been more difficult, he hoped and believed that the long night of sorrow and anguish which had desolated the world was drawing to a close. (Cheers).

WHY AMERICA ENTERED.

He welcomed the adhesion of America also because it morally justified our own action. (Cheers.) America, like Britain, had entered into the war because she could do no other.

The entry of America was a fitting pendant to the revolution which brought Russia into the circle of freed nations. He had read with deep admiration and profound agreement the speech, worthy of a Lincoln, in which President Wilson announced the entry of America. (Cheers.)

A GERMAN VERSION.

A German newspaper the other day had declared that America was going to war for nothing. From the German point of view that was true. America like the British Empire was not animated by love of conquest, greed of territory or selfish ends. The aims and ideals which President Wilson had so nobly expressed were ours and, like us, the Americans found that fighting was the only method of securing these aims. (Cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Asquith doubted whether even now the world realised the full significance of the step taken by the United States. 'I do not use the language of flattery or exaggeration when I say that it is one of the most disinterested acts in history.' (Cheers.) Mr. Asquith proceeded to show that the war was not doing any appreciable harm to the United States nor was America's independence or liberty directly imperilled. She did not want territory. What then had brought her in was nothing but the constraining force of conscience and humanity, growing in compulsive authority month by month with the gradual unfolding of the real character of the aims of Germany. (Cheers.)

CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY IMPERILLED.

America saw the whole future of civilised government and intercourse, particularly the fortunes of, and faith in, democracy imperilled. In such a situation aloofness was not only a blunder but a crime. To stand aside with stopped ears, folded arms and averted gaze when you have power to intervene is to become not a mere spectator but an accomplice. (Cheers.). But none of us feared how America would finally decide. (Cheers-.

NATIONALIST SUPPORT.

Mr. Dillon, on behalf of the Nationalists, joined very heartily in welcoming the United States. He ventured to prophesy that the battle roll of the United States would contain a greater proportion of men of Irish blood than of the other races of America. (Cheers). The presence of America at the peace conference would be a sign of hope and an assurance of liberty.

Mr. Wardle, on behalf of the Labour members said if the entry of America should result in the establishment of a league of nations charged to keep the world's peace none of the sacrifices which had been made and would be made would be too great.

PASSED IN LORDS.

The House of Lords unanimously passed the resolution welcoming the entry of America.

HUN FURY IN RETREAT.

SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRYSIDE.

PORTENTS OF INTENTION.

A correspondent writing to "The Times" from British Headquarters on March 7, says:—

For the moment the retiring enemy appears to pause in his journey to a better line, here yielding a little more unprofitable ground, there increasing the aggressiveness of his outposts to give a semblance of serious resistance. Certain portents in the Eastern sky are far from aiding him to create the impression that he intends to try to remain where his infantry now sits in new trenches before Bapaume. A column of smoke arises by day, and the horizon is reddened at night by the flames of the burning villages in the newly-devastated area beind the Ancre and Somme lines. It is impossible for the Germans to hide the evidence of wholesale incendiarism and the systematic destruction of the entire countryside which has hitherto afforded shelter to their troops.

Meanwhile, his pivoting movements eastward from Le Transloy, which formerly had Gommecourt as its northern extremity, is now extended slightly northward by the voluntary relinquishment of another group of strong positions east and north of the former place, making the trenches at the village of Essart approximately the point of junction of the new Achiet-Bapaume line with the original front.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ROSSIGNOL WOOD.

When the British infantry drove the Prussian Guardsmen from Rossignol Wood, the sole strong point remaining in their hands, between Gommecourt and Puisieux, the spur thus gained gave us command of the adjacent enemy positions on the north, including Biez Wood. This triangular patch of afforested land midway between Gommecourt and Bucquoy would have proved a serious obstacle had the enemy infantry obtained a temporary lodgment there after the evacuation of Gommecourt, as they might have done but for our success at Rossignol Wood. All plans upholding the British infantry advance were thus quickly cancelled, and the Guardsmen, with their machine-guns, slipped away in the night to Bucquoy.

The abandonment of Biez necessitated the surrender of its remaining group of strong points between Essarts and Gommecourt, on which the enemy had worked for months for the purpose of erecting a second formidable barrier to hold up the British if they succeeded in storming Gommecourt. Two farms, known respectively as Rattamov and La Brayette, the former a four-sided trench work excelling Mouquet in strategic value, were linked by a double switch line with Biez Wood, Pigeon Wood, and a copse, the whole forming a labyrinth of underground communications and machine-gun positions capable of stout resistance. Yet the British patrols, working from one to the other, met with no more serious opposition than faint-hearted bombing sallies down the road from Essarts, and these were easily repulsed. The enemy evacuated these positions with the same thoroughness as elsewhere, trying to avoid leaving even a scrap of paper which would be of the slightest use to the incoming tenant.

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

The trenches and dug-outs, although they suffered considerably from our bombardments, were not nearly in as bad a state as the abandoned line immediately south of Bapaume. Every step forward of the British patrols reveals fresh evidence of the sufferings of the garrison, which was forced to live in a filthy swamp, surrounded by decaying bodies. Their comrades had no shelter from the rain of shells which poured on them ceaselessly.

The weather is still somewhat unfavourable to our operations, but a sheen of intermittent sunshine with a drying wind has already had a beneficial effect on the mud of the battlefield, and obvious difficulties encountered by an Army labouring on partially thawed fields and valleys which in some places are almost a morass have been satisfactorily overcome in a manner as amazing as it is encouraging.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

FUTURE POLICY DEFINED.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

The Exemption Tribunal sat yesterday in the Town-Hall the Hon. Mr. W. C. Shepherd presiding with Lieut.-Col. R. Low, D.S.O., and Mr. C. H. Bowman, Capt. S. T. Sheppard appeared for the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

The President, before beginning the business before him, said:—"I think it is desirable to explain that certain information was supplied to the Tribunal yesterday which will profoundly affect their policy in dealing with applications for exemption. As you are aware, the Tribunal can exempt a person from military training and service if they consider that it is in the national interest that he should be free from that obligation. But it is clear that in deciding the point it is necessary to consider what is involved in military training and service. The Tribunal understood the military obligations involved to be of a certain character and they were of opinion in some cases that such military training and services were not compatible with the due performance of other work of great public importance.

"They have, however, now in their possession instructions issued to General Officers Commanding Brigade Areas which invest these officers with practically unlimited discretion as to the extent and character of the military service and training which they should exact in any particular case. They can extend the period within which the training is to be completed, they can exempt individuals entirely from any particular form of military work and they can even exempt them altogether for long periods from any form of training or service at all.

EXEMPTIONS IN "NATIONAL INTEREST."

"Under these circumstances the tribunal feel that only in the very rarest instances would it be open to them to say that it was in the nationai interest that any one should be exempted. There are hardly any cases in which some training and service cannot be done without interference to any appreciable extent with other work. We are assured that General Knight is prepared to exercise the discretion vested in him in such a way as to avoid as far as possible any serious dislocation of business or interference with work of national importance.

"It is, I think, only fair to the great majority of the applicants for exemption who have appeared before us to say that they were very willing to undergo military training and to render some kind of military service, but they apprehended that the training and service which they would be called upon to do would cause very serious, in some cases possibly disastrous, dislocation of their work. This apprehension we consider need now no longer exist. It has also been made apparent to the Tribunal that a very large number of applications for exemption have been made because the applicants felt that they could not afford to be absent from their business for the long periods which liability to general service might entail. They were not clear as to the functions of the Selection Committee and consequently applied to this Tribunal.

COMPLETE DISCRETION LEFT TO SELECTION COMMITTE.

"It seems desirable, therefore, to say that the Selection Committee will have complete discretion in selecting men for general service. It will not be bound to select anyone whom it does not consider can fairly be called upon to go. The interests of the business community will be very strongly represented on it. It will consequently never be necessary for the Tribunal to exempt anyone who would ordinarily be liable for general service. His case can be dealt with much more appropriately and satisfactorily by the Selection Committee."

APPLICANTS REFERRED TO SELECTION COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. L. Clapham, of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., wanted exemption from active service outside Bombay, and he also wanted exemption from general service. The exemption from general service was a matter for the Selection Committee, the applicant was informed, and the application was refused, as matters could be arranged in consultation with the military authorities.

Mr. J. Tait, manager of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., wanted exemption from general service, but he had no objection to local service. The applicant was referred to the Selection Committee, as in the previous case, hence exemption was refused.

STAFF OF BRADY AND CO.

Mr. W. H. Brady who appeared on behalf of the employees of the different mills under the management of his firm, said they had Government contracts in hand. Some of them could put in training in Bombay, but their absence would dislocate the work entirely. Exemption was refused, the applicant being referred to the Selection Committee. For Mr. Higham (and one or two others) he wanted total exemption, as he was in charge of the electrical department of the four mills, and if anything went wrong, they would have to stop the mills. Mr. Brady was told that the General would be abl eto arrange matters satisfactorily.

APPLICATIONS HEARD IN CAMERA.

The manager of the E. D. Sassoon & Co., on behalf of Mr. Webb and Gunner J. Hunt, wanted exemption, as their absence would cause the mills a lot of inconvenience. The application was refused.

Mr. G. W. Searle Short applied for exemption on medical grounds. He was asked to appear before the Medical Board.

Total exemption was asked for 13 people on behalf of Alcock Ashdown & Co. as they were very short of men and had to work the whole day and night. Eleven were granted total exemption, and in the case of two their application was refused. The case was heard *in camera*.

In the case of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Ltd., who had asked for thirty of their assistants to be exempted, the application was refused by the Tribunal. The case was heard *in comera*.

In the case of Mr. T. Baker and Mr. J. L. Bowen, their application, consideration of which had been adjourned, was refused by the Tribunal.

EXEMPTION TO GOANESE.

Mr. P. Rodrigues, who was a Goanese and a volunteer, and who wanted to go back to Goa applied for exemption. The exemption was granted.

The Tribunal will again sit at 11 a.m., to-day.

ALLAHABAD EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 19.

The Allahabad exemption tribunal began its sittings to-day. The members were the Hon. Mr. H. C. Ferard, Commissioner (President), Major Bennett Military Member, and Mr. S. T. Weston, General Manager of the "Pioneer," non-official member. Captain Fenton represented the military authorities.

Mr. Fisher, P.W.D. Accounts, claimed exemption on conscientious grounds as he was against the killing of human life and wished to be attached to the non-combatant section. The President pointed out the Act did not contain a conscience clause. If he objected and an occasion arose, he could apply to his Commanding Officer. There was plenty of work to be done without killing. Exemption was refused.

Mr. Cole, Registrar, Allahabad University, was given time up to the date of the issue of examination results. Mr. Littlewood Inspector of Telegraphs wanted extension of time to put in drills owing to the nature of his duties. The president said no exemption was needed. Arrangements could be made with the Corps Commander.

Mr. C. T. Robbie, Secretary, Anglo-Indian Federated Associations, and Recruiting Officer, Anglo Indian Force, said he had to do a deal of travelling. Captain Fenton objected to his exemption as he had a volunteer record of 22 years in the Light Horse. Mr. Robbie said he would be fifty in six months. Total exemption was granted.

Mr. M. J. Arratoon, dealer in cycles, motors, fans, boots and shoes, imported poultry, and bullterriers, said he managed his own business and had no assistant and moreover was not medically fit. The president:—"Is it not better to do military service than look after dogs, fowls and boots and shoes?" He was exempted from general service for six months.

Mr. A. A. John, an Armenian, said although not a European British subject he did not want total exemption. The application was refused and referred to the District Magistrate as regards nationality.

Mr. D'cruze, clerk, Secretariat applied on the ground he was not a European British subject. The application was returned to the District Magistrate, for disposal under section 9, the President remarking this was one of those cases in which a man registered from a fit of patriotic feeling and wanted now to get out of it.

Mr. Barraft of Government Telegraphs, applied to be exempted on conscientious grounds. The President remarked there was no conscience clause in the Act. The Tribunal could not exempt a conscientious objecter and would not do so and advised the applicant to be a man and go and do his drills like many others were doing. If the occasion arose they might put him on the healing side instead of the killing side.

Mr. Justice Walsh was temporarily exempted for three months.

MADRAS EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 19.

The Exemption Tribunal composed of Mr. C. B. N. Pelly, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Major Dunlop, Staff Captain Southern Brigade and Mr. Todd, Agent M. and S. M. Railway, held its first sittings to-day. At the instance of Sir Clement Simpson of Messrs. Binny & Co., eighteen people out of twenty were exempted from the Buckingham mills. Seventeen out of twenty were exempted from the Carnatic Mills. In the case of these mills, they are doing work for the army, having secured large contracts for khaki. The men exempted are experts in the manufacture of khaki. The exemptions are however, to last till such time as the mills continued to do war work. The men would also lose the exemption if they left the mills in the meanwhile.

The agent, National Bank, who is on the reserve list, asked for exemption and was refused. He was told that he should join his corps and then claim exemption on medical grounds.

Mr. Arthur Scott of the Chartered Bank and three assistants, were put in local service.

Mr. H. L. Podday of the Mercantile Bank was dealt with similarly.

Mr. A. J. Powell Electric Supply, Corporation, was refused exemption from local service, the President remarking that he could surely find time for a few hours' drilling every day.

The military adviser to the Tribunal was Captain R. A. Giffin, Adjutant Madras Volunteer Guards. There were only very few cases of exemption, and the question put to every applicant was what national service he was doing.

The Tribunal sits to-morrow and on Saturday.

CALCUTTA EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The Exemption Tribunal to-day disposed of fifty-two applications. Mr. F. B. Grimstone, Superintendent of Ishapore Rifle Factory, applied on the ground of exigencies of work to cope with demands for rifles He was totally exempted.

Mr. E. A. Baine, a clerk of the Burma secretariat, applied for exemption up to the 18th of January next when his present medical leave would expire. The president remarked that he appeared to have injured himself by lifting files in the secretariat. He was granted total exemption up to the 18th of January next.

Mr. P. O. Vertanes, a jute broker, said that he was doubtful whether he was a European British subject. Colonel Pugh asked whether he claimed to be an Armenian. He produced a certificate showing that he was suffering from a weak heart and also from defective eye-sight. Total exemption was granted.

Twenty assistants of the paper mills of Messrs. F. W. Helgers and Company applied for exemption. It was stated that about seventy per cent of their out-put was for Government use. Two members of the staff had served in Africa, and had only recently returned. The staff was already working short-handed. The five members who had left could not be replaced locally. The demand for paper, said the spokesman, was beyond their capability to supply. Five were totally exempted from general service. On the application of the assay master, Mr. G. O. L. Durham his head-assistant, and Mr. Blyth were exempted from general service only, on account of pressure of work.

Other applications were from insurance company secretaries, a boarding house manager, assistants in jeweller's firm, auctioneers, press managers etc. Some of them were totally exempted and the others from general service only. Two applications were rejected.

A BRIGADE SIGNAL SECTION

FOR PUNJAB UNIVERSITY CANDIDATES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 19.

The following press communique is issued:—

The total number of fit candidates for enlistment in the Punjab University Company is 117. This number is insufficient for the formation of a separate Company of Infantry and it been decided to form the candidates into a Brigade Signal Section, as it is believed that their educational qualifications can be most advantageously used in a technical unit. The Lieut.-Governor congratulates the candidates on this decision as it means that they will be called on to perform duties of an almost responsible nature at an early stage in their service. The establishment of a Signal Section is 57 men and allowing for recruit wastage 60 men are required to form a section on the assumption that it takes 9 months to train a man for service. It will be necessary to maintain under training for the purpose of providing reinforcements a further 54 men making a grand total of 114 to be recruited in the first instance. A monthly supply of six recruits will be required to replace casualties after the section has proceeded on service. The section will be under a British Officer and will include 1 Jemadar. 3 Havildars and 3 Naiks. The section will be attached for preliminary training to an Infantry unit for 2 months prior to despatch to Signal Depot at Poona.

Orders will be issued in the course of the next few days in regard to the station at which candidates should report themselves.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking at Whitefield's Tabernacle, said:—

"He had a good number of letters from men, who said: 'Ten days ago I wrote to you, and offered to place my brains at your disposal. You have not found me a job yet. What is the good of the National Service Department?' It was no wonder our business methods, were considered old-fashioned, when so many people of quite extraordinary talent and brains were going about the country, and no business man would have them. He warned them they did not expect to find a job for everyone—certainly not at what he would consider adequate remuneration. They had to begin at the other end. He did not think men were going to better themselves by undertaking national service. He was afraid that probably he was calling upon men to make sacrifices.

"The fact that he had among his volunteers a Minister of the State, a director of the Bank of England, a duke and an admiral, showed that some people had confidence that the department would use its powers with some discretion. Already he had 100,000 volunteers; five divisions of the new industrial army. He wanted five times as many as that, and he was going to them, if supported by the patriotism of the people."

Risaldar Major, Subadar Major Rs. 20, Risaldar, Ressaidars and Subadar Rs. 20, Jemadar Rs. 11, Dafadar, Havildar, Lance Dafadar and Naik Rs. 8, Sowar, Gunner and Sepoy Rs. 5. Present incumbents in the case of Risaldar-Majors Risaldars and Ressaidars of non Silladar cavalry, will continue to draw the rates of batta at present admissible.

WARNINGS BY TELEPHONE.

NEW AMENITIES OF THE DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

At 2-30 p.m., yesterday, says "New India" of Saturday last, the District Magistrate, Chingleput, telephoned from Saidapet to the T. S., Adyar:

Mr. Schwarz is warned that if he takes part in any political movement of any sort he will have to leave the country.

The exquisite politeness of sending such a message, so courteously worded, through a telephone, to be received by anybody who might chance to be in the business office, will be evident to all. It is such gracious ways that commend the Bureaucrat to our hearts. The subject of the above kindly notice left his country when he was 19 years old, and he is now 55; Switzerland, during his youth, was anti-German, fearing aggression; of the 36 years remaining, Mr. Schwarz spent the first 3 in England, and the remaining 33 in India and Ceylon; he was General Manager of the great firm of Volkart Brothers for many years; his life as a business man has all been passed under British rule, and he is strongly pro-British. All his interests are here, his property is here, and to leave this country would deprive him of his home and would ruin him financially. He retired from the firm in 1908 to take up philanthropic work as the Honorary Treasurer of the Theosophical Society, and as Hon. Treasurer of the Olcott Panchama Free Schools. What has he done to be thus threatened with ruin? A man more honourable, quiet and inoffensive, it is impossible to find. He has never taken any interest in politics. He was for a short time a silent member of the Madras Parliament, and went to a single lecture of Mrs. Besant's since the war began. He has used his influence, which is great, to press on persons of neutral nations, since the War began, that they should take no part in any political movement in India. Nor has he ever helped Mrs. Besant with money for any political movement. It was, therefore, quite unnecessary to threaten him, and to do so in such a hurry, that the notice could not even be sent in a letter, when no one but the recipient would have known of it—for Mr. Schwarz is a silent man—instead of publishing it through the telephone. Two American friends were also lately warned that if they attended any political lecture of Mrs. Annie Besant's they would be deported. In such ways does the Bureaucracy seek to endear England to neutral nations, whose citizens may visit India.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 19.

Mr. C. B. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge, Poona, sentenced to five and seven years' rigorous imprisonment respectively, Chintaman Gopal Joshi, a Brahmin of Poona City and Vishnu Jivanjee Holkankunker, agent of the General Assurance Society of Ajmer, for forgery of a will, and attempting to cheat the Insurance Company of which the second accused was the local agent. The first accused got himself insured in the General Assurance Society of Ajmer for Rs. 1,000 in April 1912, and at the instigation of the second accused had himself insured again in the same Company for Rs. 10,000 in January 1916, the second insurance being effected in the name of Vinayek Ramchunder Joshi. The risk of this second Insurance, the Ajmer Company shared with the National Insurance Company of Calcutta. In November 1916 the General Assurance Society of Ajmer received from their Poona agent Holkunkar the death and cremation certificate of V. R. Joshi as also a copy of the will of the latter, in which the deceased was alleged to have willed the whole of his life policy to Chintaman Gopal Joshi. Thinking there was something suspicious the insurance societies asked the C. I. D., to make enquiries with the result that Inspector Rao Saheb Kokje found that the above-named accused had entered into a conspiracy to defraud the Companies, that V. R. Joshi was a fictitious name and that the real writer of the supposed will was Gajanan Vishnu Joshi, brother of the first accused.

The Court while convicting the two principals, let the brother off, on the ground that his connection with the plot was not proved.

ENEMY TRADING CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TANJORE, April 19.

The Additional District Magistrate has delivered judgment in the Enemy Trading Case (details of which have already been reported) sentencing the accused as follows:—Venkatachalla Iyer, first accused, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 for offences under sections 417, and 420, I.P.C., in default of payment of fine to another month's imprisonment. Under section 196 he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and under section 207 to six months' and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

Max Whemeyer and O. Thalasker, second and third accused, were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine (in default of payment to another month) under sections 417, 420 and 109, read with section 108 A to six months' under sections 196 and 109, read with section 108 A and to six months' and Rs. 1,000 under sections 207 and 109 read with section 108 A.

GERMAN ACCUSATIONS AGAINST BELGIUM.

NAILING THE LIE.

Baron Beyens, the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has issued a scathing and masterly exposure of the German allegation as to a secret convention having existed before the war between England and Belgium with the idea of seconding the aggressive projects of the Entente against Germany, says the "Morning Post." The following is the substance of the document:

The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" of February 20, 1917, publishes some so-called new Belgian documents, following similar publications made in October and November, 1914, which are supposed to prove, this time definitely, that Belgium had really broken her pledge of neutrality by concluding, as early as 1906, a secret convention with England. "If one examine all these documents," says this paper, "there can be no shadow of doubt left that in 1906 Belgium had given herself up to the Entente, whose offensive aims against Germany cannot be better illustrated than by the fact that one of their first steps was to secure Belgium, as a necessary instrument in a war directed against us."

The so-called new documents, published to-day (28 months after the report of General Ducarne, dated April 1, 1906, was first reproduced by Germany), are not in the least likely to cause any sensation. They are, firstly, two English tables, one showing the troops to be landed in France in the event of English intervention, the other the daily schedule of this landing; and, secondly, two Belgian tables showing the time for such troops to be transported to Belgium. These so-called new documents must have fallen into German hands together with the report. Why did they not publish the enclosures with the report in November, 1914? Simply because, from their own point of view, they do not add anything to it. If there is a question, among the various controversies concerning the origin of the war, which ought to be considered, it is this question of the "Barnardiston-Ducarne conventions."

COLONEL BARNARDISTON'S MISSION.

Historically the 1906 *conversations* are explained by the fear which prevailed at the time, of seeing war declared between Germany and France, by the vast military preparations taking place in Germany, by the multiplication of her strategic railway's leading towards the Belgian frontier, by the increasing influence of Pan-Germanist ideas on the German public, and by the publication of many military books and pamphlets in which a turning movement of the German Army through Belgium was clearly contemplated. These conversations between General Ducarne and Lieutenant-Colonel Barnardiston had merely as object the study of the technical measures they should propose to their chiefs, only in the event of Belgian neutrality being violated by Germany. Besides, the two officers had no power to conclude a convention between the two nations. They knew it: this also is stated in the Belgian General's report. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium was not given any opportunity to intervene in these conversations; he only heard of them after they had taken place and decided that they should not be renewed and would remain without effect.

The fact that the Barnardiston-Ducarne meetings never had any practical sequel has been demonstrated by subsequent events, namely, the absence of English troops at the opportune moment coming to defend invaded Belgium. That those meetings never ended in a military convention has strikingly been proved by Germany herself, when, some time ago, she published—though in a mutilated form—a passage of the report of Baron Greind dated December 23, 1911.

U. BOATS AND BALKAN ARMY.

COMPLETE FAILURE TO OBSTRUCT SUPPLIES.

A Press Association War Special from Salonika, to the "Manchester Guardian" says:—

German chauvinists claimed that by the submarine blockade they would not only bring Great Britain to her knees by starvation but would reduce the expeditionary force in the Balkans to absolute impotence by cutting off all supplies. The results of the blockade have offered no encouragement to German hopes. As far as Salonika is concerned the blockade has practically been a complete fiasco, and may be said to have hardly affected in the slightest the movements of supplies and reinforcements. The harbour is full of shipping. Boats are constantly coming and going with almost clockwork regularity, and the only German successes in the past few weeks have been the sinking of the French mailboat Athos, one Italian transport, and one small British ship which struck a mine and foundered.

Otherwise, in spite of the facilities for hiding afforded by the numerous islands of the archipelago and the advantages from the standpoint of the submarine of carrying on operations in these narrow waters, the blockade has been, in army parlance, a "washout," and our precautionary measures and patrolling have been so effective that the routes have been kept open and free from danger. The Allies have, of course, an alternative route, but they have not up to now been compelled to use it. Whether during the past month the "mortality" among submarines has been equally insignificant the navy alone can tell.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India has approved of the grant of the following revised monthly rates of batta to Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and men (including those of Silladar Cavalry) on field service as a temporary measure:—

FRENCH SUCCESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

HOW GROUND WAS WON.

GOOD OMEN FOR THE FUTURE.

The Special Correspondent of "The Times," with the French Army, who witnessed the advance of the French troops to the assault which resulted in the recapture of the salient in Champagne lost about three weeks before, writing on March 9th sends a vivid account of the action in the dispatch printed below. The French have held their gain against several fierce counter-attacks in which the Germans suffered considerable losses.

Three weeks ago, writes the correspondent, the French could and would retake the ground lost between the Butte du Mesnil and the Maisons de Champagne during the German advance of February 15 whenever they thought it desirable. Yesterday I saw them do it, or at least I watched them advance to a line determined upon beforehand as the limit of the forward movement for the time being. The main point was to push the Germans back and to gain a position on the farther side of the crest.

The attack was in no sense meant as a surprise for the enemy. A heavy bombardment of the position to be attacked and of the ground for some distance on its two flanks was carried out the whole of the day and night before and all through yesterday morning up to the hour when the infantry were to leave the trenches. The only points on which the enemy was left in doubt were the exact time and front fixed for the advance.

Unfortunately for the French, the weather was about as unpropitious as it could be. The whole country was covered with snow two or three inches deep, and the trenches and *boyaux* and shell holes were filled to a depth of over a foot. The atmosphere was so thick that aeroplane observation was practically useless, and till the attack had begun I saw no machines at all. To some extent, therefore, the French were hampered by the loss of their collaboration.

WATCHING THE ADVANCE.

From a position on the right flank of the attack I followed the advance. Considering the narrow width of the front to be attacked, abut a mile and a half, the volume of shells concentrated upon it was tremendous. For over two hours a continuous hail of high explosives rained upon the German positions on the face of the slope leading up to the crest of the ridge.

The total distance which the French were to advance was perhaps four or five hundred yards, through nearly the whole of which, till they disappeared over the crest, one could follow their movements step by step. As they left the trench they seemed to advance with almost uncanny slowness, as though they were out for a Sunday afternoon walk. They could not, of course, keep a very regular fine, as the ground over which they advanced, from which all the whiteness of the snow had disappeared under the rain of shells, was pitted all over with deep holes. But as they individually skirted their way round these deep holes they were continually reforming as quickly as they could on the further side, and they advanced as coolly and as steadily as if they were on parade, men in blue moving over a field of black, strongly contrasted with the vast expanse of white that stretched beyond the crest of the ridge to the horizon.

A RABBLE OF PRISONERS.

The French barrage fire marched at the same regular pace, 50 or 60 yards ahead, and once or twice between it and them one saw other figures, but in dirty grey, instead of in blue, holding up their hands in token of surrender. Later in the day I saw two batches of these prisoners, of whom in all 136, including three officers, were taken, at closer quarters. Making all allowance for what they had just gone through, they looked a sorry crowd—dirty, dispirited, dazed, and in point of dress and intelligence, decidedly inferior to any French that I have seen. They were curiously unlevel in height, ranging from some really tall men to some who were almost dwarfs, giving the general idea that they were distinctly, or at least some of them, the sweepings of their nation.

As the French neared the top of the ridge, over which an officer, waving his stick, was the first to pass, the machine-guns brought a different note into the chorus of thundering guns and bursting shells. But they did not keep it up for long. The conclusion is that the artillery preparation had been thoroughly effective. Farther to the west than I could see the enemy had two very strong machine-gun redoubts, but these also must presumably have had most of the sting taken out of them by the preliminary bombardment, since the net result of the engagement was that the French triumphantly achieved their objective and secured their position to the north, including certain commanding heights which will be valuable as points of observation. Towards the close of the day the enemy started a violent counter-offensive, but according to the latest reports which have reached me it was satisfactorily countered.

Looked at as a whole, the affair, though not of first rate importance, is I think, of excellent omen for the future, because it succeeded so well in spite of the fact that it was not a surprise attack. From the enemy's point of view I should say that what they did was as far as possible to meet it with infantry and machinegun fire. For the greater part of the day the volume of their artillery fire was certainly nothing like as great as that of the French. Whether that means that they have not as many guns on the spot as they had I do not pretend to say.

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AFRICAN LABOUR SHIP RUN DOWN.

625 LIVES LOST IN THE CHANNEL.

The Secretary of the War Office announced that the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa had made the following statement in Parliament on March 9:—

It is with deep regret that I have to announce to the House the sad news that the transport Mendi, carrying the last batch of the South African native labour contingent—the rest have been safely landed in France,—collided with another vessel during the passage from the United Kingdom to Havre and sank within 25 minutes.

The collision took place 12 miles from the Isle of Wight on Wednesday, February 21, at 4-57 a.m. The escort searchlight was ineffective owing to thick fog, but survivors were picked up by various vessels.

I am sorry to say that the toll is a heavy one. Two European officers, 10 European non-commissioned officers, and 191 ratings have been saved. One European non-commissioned officer and eight natives, though apparently rescued, are reported to have died as the result of the accident, and three European officers, six European non-commissioned officers, and 607 natives, who until yesterday were unaccounted for, must be presumed to have been drowned, the total loss thus being 10 Europeans and 615 natives, or 625 lives in all.

The difficulty of obtaining authentic information under the circumstances has been the cause of delay in publishing the doleful tidings, but, as the Army Council is giving a simultaneous announcement of the details I have given to the House—these being all that are available,—and as the delay might tend to arouse unworthy suspicions that the Government is in a position of concealing facts, I have deemed it right to take the earliest opportunity of informing the House. I wish also to say I at once communicated with the High Commissioner, asking him to see that everything possible was done for the comfort, care, and well-being of the survivers, and we are assured that this is being done.

The surviving officers are Captain Hertslet, of the medical unit; Lieutenant Van Vuuren, of "S" Company, details 4th Battalion. The officers who have thus lost their lives are Captain John Walter Maclean and Lieutenants Ernest Henry Richardson and Samuel Emslie, of C Company, 5th Battalion; the non-commissioned officers being Sergeants T. A. Ford, R. Knaggs, and R. A. Mctavish, of C. Company, 5th Battalion; Sergeant C. H. Botha, of B Company, 4th Battalion; and Sergeant Major T. K. Turner and Staff Sergeants A. Cockrell and A. B. Botes, of the medical unit.

Particulars of native survivors are being communicated to our records officer, who will then be in a position to advise relatives of those natives who must be presumed to be drowned. Magistrates and native commissioners have been instructed to inform chiefs, headmen, and people of this calamity, so that they may know the truth and not pay heed to idle and mischievous stories, which our experience has unfortunately proved may be sedulously circulated. The Imperial authorities will pay compensation to native beneficiaries in due course on the scale recognised in our Union laws.

The Mendi was a Liverpool steamship of 4,230 tons, owned by the British and African Steam Navigation Company (Elder, Dempster, and C., Limited, managers). The 203 persons reported saved appear to include the crew.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY ON DR. ROY'S WORK.

Professor B. B. Dey writes to the current issue of the Presidency College Magazine as follows:—

Some five years ago when Professor Roy and Mr. Devaprosad Sarbadhikary visited England as delegates to the Conference of Universities of the Empire, they honoured me with their company during their stay in London. I have a host of very pleasant memories of those days of close association with them and their activities, which I shall always cherish.

It is not possible to give these reminiscences now, but I think I may allude here to one particular event as an instance of the high regard and estimation in which Dr. Roy is held by chemists in England.

The occasion was one of those Thursday evening discourses at the Chemical Society in Burlington House, when Dr. Roy gave an account of his work on the preparation and sublimation of Ammonium Nitrite. The attendance of visitors was particularly large that evening, and many veteran and renowned chemists were also present at the meeting.

At the end of the lecture several of them—amongst whom I remember Professors Veley, Ramsay,, and Armstrong—spoke in high terms of eulogy of Prof. Roy's work and his services in the field of Chemistry, and I may reproduce here the concluding words of the late Professor Sir William Ramsay which are still fresh in my memory: "We had the privilege and pleasure of listening to-night to that eminent Indian chemist whose name is already familiar to us for his most interesting researches on nitrites, and who unaided has kept the torch burning for years in that ancient land of civilization and learning."

The Bombay Government have appointed Mr. Manekji Dorabji Kanga, LL.B., to act as Fourth Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. Sorabji Framji Billimoria, or pending further orders; Mr. J. P. DeQuadros, LL.B. will act as Fifth Judge.

There is no truth in the report that the port of Bhatkal will shortly be handed over to the Mysore Durbar for development as an outlet for the Mysore trade.

GIVING LIQUOR TO SOLDIERS.

VICTORIA PARK RESIDENT FINED.

A case of considerable public interest, relating to the treating of wounded and invalid soldiers, was heard at the Manchester City Police Court on March 9, when Mr. Fredrick Sharp, commission agent, Chadlington House, Daisy Bank Road, Victoria Park, was summoned, under the Defence of the Realm Act, for supplying intoxicating liquor to members of his Majesty's forces who were undergoing hospital treatment ,says the "Manchester Guardian." Mr. P. M. Heath, the deputy town clerk, prosecuted, and Mr. Gilbert Jordan, barrister, appeared for the defendant.

The case against the defendant, as stated by Mr. Heath, was that about eight a'clock in the evening of February 23 he invited four soldiers, who were patients in a local hospital, into his house. He supplied them with whisky and soda, with the result that they became intoxicated. One of the soldiers went upstairs, and the defendant, finding him there, ordered him down. There was a quarrel and blows were exchanged. This was followed by a good deal of disorder. The police were telephoned for, and finally the soldiers returned to their hospital.

One of the soldiers, in evidence, said he was disinclined to accept the defendant's invitation, as they had already broken the hospital regulations by being out after roll-call, but was persuaded and went in. They drank a bottle of whisky, and a decanter of the same liquor was then produced. Mrs. Sharp brought sandwiches, and the defendant drank beer.

Mr. Jordan said that as regarded the charge itself, there was no doubt the defendant gave the men drink, but he denied that the defendant gave them anything like the quantity stated. All that the men had was two glasses of whisky and soda.

Mr. Brierley: It depends upon how stiff they were. It was rather a grave matter that a man should be so thoughtless as to make men drunk some of whom were possibly not in the best condition to stand it.

Mr. Jordan said the defendant was under the impression that so many people were labouring under, that the regulation only applied to licensed houses or clubs. It was quite clear, however, that the latest regulations applied to everybody. The defendant asked the Court to believe that he did not know he was breaking the law in giving the men liquor. He took great interest in the soldiers and in hospitals, and his motor-car and chauffeur were always at the'r disposal.

The defendant, in evidence, said there was only one bottle of whisky, which he decanted. He denied that he himself was the worse for drink.

Mr. Brierley said he saw no excuse for the defendant. Apart altogether from the question of law, he did not think any man of ordinary good feeling would supply soldiers who were undergoing hospital treatment with liquor. He imposed a fine of £10.

PRISONERS UNDER FIRE.

LORD NEWTON'S STORY OF GERMAN THREAT.

Lord Newton, interviewed on the 5th ultimo, at the Foreign Office regarding Germany's latest threat to employ British and French prisoners of war in the firing line, said that more than a month ago the Allies received an ultimatum from Germany intimating that unless German prisoners of war were removed from dangerous positions near the firing line Germany would, as a reprisal, employ British and French prisoners of war as working parties in the front line trenches.

"The time given by Germany in this ultimatum", said Lord Newton, "was so short that it was impossible for a reply to be received to our communication. In that communication both the British and French Governments guaranteed that no German prisoners should be employed nearer than 20 kilometres (12½ miles) from the firing line, conditional, of course, upon Germany giving a similar undertaking.

"We have heard nothing as to the attitude Germany is going to adopt regarding the proposal, and are in the difficult position of not knowing what is going on, as we have no means of direct communication."

ANOTHER GERMAN INFAMY.

"Von Stein, the German War Minister, has announced that the Government has put British and French prisoners of war within range of their own guns, and that they will continue to employ them there until German prisoners are removed 50 kilometres from the front line. He also states that other repressive measures will be taken against prisoners of war.

"The German Government recently made complaints on this subject to the French Government, and a reply was sent that on a reciprocal basis no prisoner of war should be employed within 20 kilometres of the front. To this Germany sent no answer. In reality Germany is attacking to defend herself.

"The world knows how, in the Belgian campaign, it was the custom of German troops to advance behind a screen of prisoners, non-combatants, women, and children," says the "Daily Mail." "The Germans, who have sometimes tried to deny this practice, are now preparing openly to revert to it on a colossal scale, and to get rid of the prisoners in their hands by contriving that the Allies' shells and machine guns shall kill them."

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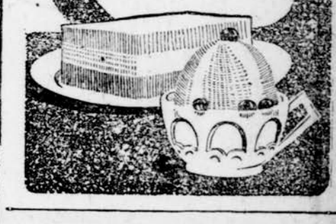

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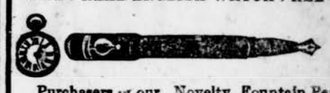

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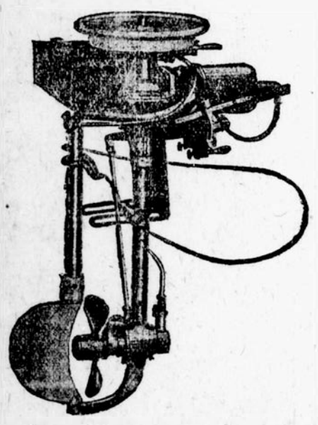

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